

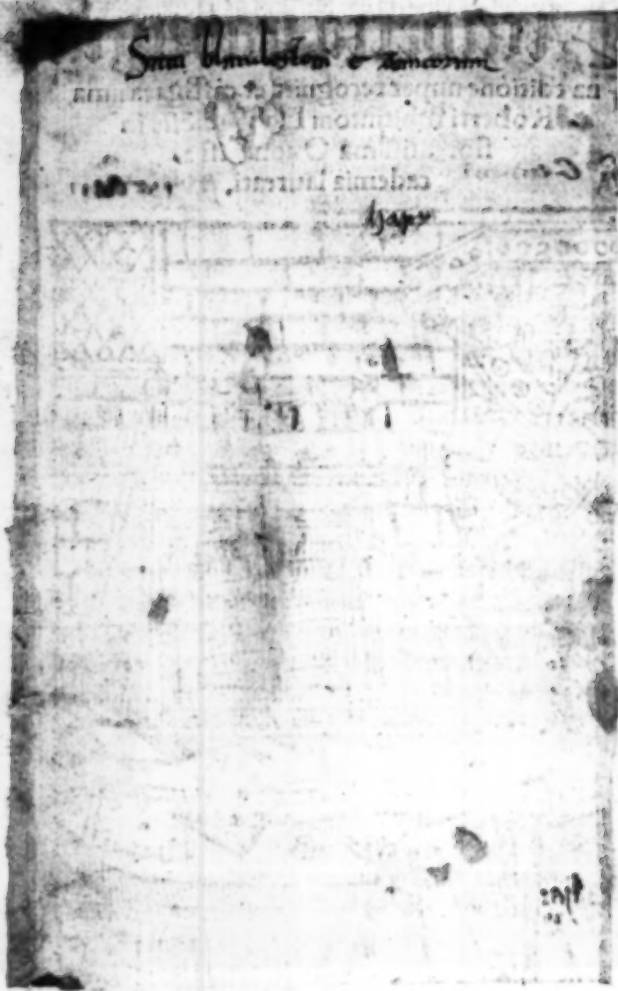
na editione super recognoscit et castigata

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Now may be partes of reason be thre
nōwne / pnowne / a part
ple aduerbe / cōiunctiō / ppositiō / a in
teriectiō. Of þ which nōwne / pnowne / a part
ple wyth case / a verbe onely wythout
case. Thele other foure / aduerbe cōi
junctiō / ppositiō / and interiectiō / be vnderclenyed.

Now knowe ye a nowne. For he is a parte of reason

declenyed with case. And the name of euery thyng that
maye be felte / seen / herde / or vnder / and is in latyn a
nowne powne / or appellatiue. Now knowe ye a now

powne. For his signyficaciō accordeth but to one thyng
though it appere þ the bove sōtyme accordeth to many
as Johā Thomas Londō Tēmes / w oher powne names

Now knowe ye a nowne appellatiue. For bothe hys
bove a his signyficaciō accordeth to many thynges: as
man / a best / a towne / a flod / w oher lyke. Of now

ne some be substantyues / some be adiectyues / a some be
relatyues. Now knowe ye a nowne substantyue. For he
may stande by hym selfe wout helpe of an other woꝛde

and is declenyed in latyn w one artycle / as hic magister
or with two at the most / as hic et her sacerdos. Nowe

knowe ye a nowne adiectyue. For he may not stande by
hym selfe without helpe of an other woꝛde / and is decl
nen in latyn w thre artycles in one case: as hic et her et

her elix: or with thre dyuers endynges: as bonus / bona
bonum. Now knowe ye a nowne relatyue. For he ma
beth reherse of a thyng spoken of before / and that

that is reherse of the relatyue is called the antecedent.
Nowe many thynges longe to euery nowne. Spre
wyche spre. Fourme figure / gendre / nombre / persone

and case. ¶ How many fourtes of nownes be there?
 two the masculine and deceptive. ¶ How know ye
 a nowne masculine? For he is not fourmed of an other
 wordes as this nowne Jureus. ¶ How know ye a nowne
 deceptive? For he is fourmed of an other word / as
 this nowne Jureus. ¶ How many figures of nownes
 be there. iii. the symple as magnus / the compoude / as
 magnanimus. the decompoude / as magnanimitas.
 ¶ How many gendres of nownes be there. seven / the
 masculyne / the femynyne / the neutre / þe comyn of two /
 the comyn of thre / the epycene / and the dubyn gendre.
 ¶ How knowe ye a nowne of the masculyne gendre?
 For he is declyned with this arctpele hic / as hic magister
 and in thynges haupnge lyps he betokeneth onely the
 male. ¶ How knowe ye a nowne of the femynyne gen-
 dre? For he is declyned with her / as her musa / & in thy-
 ngs haupnge lyps he betokeneth onely þe female. ¶ How
 of the neutre gendre? For he is declyned with hoc / as
 hoc scammum. ¶ How of the comyn of two gendres?
 For he is declyned with hic et her / as hic et her sacerdos.
 ¶ How of the comyn of thre gendres? For he is declyned
 with hic et her et hoc / as hic et her et hoc felix. ¶ How
 of the epycene gendre? For vnder one voyce and one ac-
 tpele he comprehendeth bothe the male and the female
 as hic passer / her aquila. ¶ How of the dubyn gendre?
 For he is declyned with hic vel her / as hic vel her dies.
 ¶ How many nombres be there? two / the synguler
 and the plurell. ¶ How know ye the synguler nombre?
 For he speketh but of one thyng / as a mā. ¶ How know
 ye the plurell nombre? For he speketh of many thyngs
 as men. ¶ How many persones be there. Thre. The
 fyrste the seconde / and the thyrde. ¶ How knowe ye

the fyrst persone. For he speaketh of hym selfe / as I / me /
 vs / or we. Of this persone be put two latyn wordes /
 ego and nos / with theyr oblique. ¶ How we knowe ye
 the seconde persone. For he is spoken vnto / as thou / the
 you or ye. Of this persone be put two latyn wordes /
 tu and vos / with theyr oblique / and euery vocatyue
 case. ¶ How knowe ye the thyrde person. For he is spo-
 ken of / as he / hym / it / his / them / or they / and al casuall
 wordes be of the thyrde persone / outtake ego and nos /
 tu & vos with theyr oblique / and euery vocatyue case.
 ¶ How many cases be there. vi. the nominatyue / the ge-
 nityue / the datyue / the accusatyue / the vocatyue / & the
 ablatyue. ¶ How knowe ye the nominatyue case to the
 verbe. For he answereth to this questyon who or what
 and cometh before the verbe / except in voyces of the im-
 peratyue mode / & some voyces of the optatyue mode. Also
 somtyme whā I haue this englyshe there here: or it is:
 and in certayne interrogacyons. ¶ How knowe you the
 genityue case. For whan this sygne of cometh alter a
 nowne substantyue / or a verbe substantyue: the worde
 that foloweth of shall be put comonly in the genityue
 case. But this sygne of / folowynge a nowne partityue
 dyctybutyue / comparatyue / or superlatyue with other
 put partityuely: is sygne of the genityue case / or the ac-
 cusatyue case with inter / or the ablatyue case with ex.

¶ Also whan two substantyues come togyder: yf the
 one be hauer of the other: the hauer shall be put in to the
 genityue case. ¶ How knowe you the datyue case. For
 so before a nowne or a pronowne without bodyly mo-
 uynge: is the sygne of the datyue case / and with body-
 ly mouynge: is comonly the sygne of the accusatyue case
 with this preposycon ad. ¶ How knowe you the accu-

Accusatyue.

Accusatyue.

Fyrst
sonc.

ii. plom
 Distantur
 lina obliqua
 omnes p^{er}sonas
 north & de
 thyrde
sonc.

Cases.

nominatyue.

*Nominis intro-
 rogatiua / in
 finita / et co-
 latina num-
 erabunt que-
 stions.*

Genityue.

*Sar adiecti-
 ua oia verba
 p^{er} se su quā
 est substanti-
 uum est.*

Datyue.

Accusatyue.

latyue case. For he cometh after a verbe and a wordeth
to the questyon whom or what. Also in with a to will
serue to the accusatyue case. And in without a to will
serue to the ablatyue case. ¶ How know ye the vocaty-
ue case. For he is called or spoken to. ¶ How know ye
the ablatyue case. In with by through for from fro
than and by after a comparatyue degree be sygnes of
the ablatyue case. Not withstandynge some of them be
otherwhyles sygnes of other case. ¶ Of after a nowne
adiectyue verbe adiectyue partycpyle gerundyue or
suppne is the sygne of the ablatyue case with a prepo-
sition. ¶ How many declensions of nownes be there.
fyue. The fyrst the seconde the thyrde the fourth and
the fyfth.

Fyrst de
clension. ¶ We knowe ye the fyrst declension of nownes.
For the genytyue and the datyue case synguler
the nomynatyue and the vocatyue case plurell endeth
in ae dyghthonge the accusatyue in am the vocatyue
the ablatyue in a the genytyue plurell in arum the ac-
cusatyue in as þ datyue & ablatyue in is. But of these
nownes in these verses folowynge in abus.

Abus dant anima dea filia mulas nata.

Cum domina famula liberta iungis equabus.

Hic addas asina vix plura videbis in vlu

Poeta. ¶ *Atō hic poeta / gēō huius poete / dō huius te / actō huius
tam / dō o poeta / abtō ab hoc poeta.* In plurali ntō huius
poete / gēō hōrum poetarū / dō his tis / actō hos poetas.
vocatiuo o poete / ablatiuo ab his poetis.

Musa. ¶ *Atō hec musa / gēō huius muse / dō huius muse / accu-
satiuo hanc musam / vocatiuo o musa / ablatiuo ab hac
musa.* In plurali nominatiuo he muse / genitiuo harum
musarum / dō his musis / accusatiuo has musas / voca-

this a muse / ablatius ab his musis. ¶ **Declaratio** re
 the secunde declension of nouns. For the genitive ca
 se singular / & nominative & the vocative plurall ende
 in / the dative and the ablative singular in o / & accu
 sative in um. whan the nominative case singular en
 deth in / for in um / & vocative shall be lyke hym. whan
 the nominative endeth in us / the vocative shall ende
 in / excepte deus and agnus that maketh the vocative
 lyke the nominative. Also filius that maketh fili / and
 whan & nominative case endeth in ius / if it be a propre
 name of a man & vocative shall ende in / as his **Princi**
 peto o **Princi** / the genitive plurall in o **Princi** / the dative & &
 ablative in is / the accusative in os. ¶ Also nouns of
 & neutre gender of what declension so ever they be shall
 have thre cases lyke in bothe nombres / & nominative & ac
 cusative & the vocative / & these thre cases in & plurall
 nombre / yf they be declyned shall ende in a / except am
 bo and duo / that make & neutre in a. ¶ In plurali nō
 duo duc duo: gō o **duo** / arū o **duo** / dō obus abus obus: actō
 duos duas duo: vctō duo duc duc: abltō duobus ab^o ob^o
 Lyke wyle is ambo declyned. ¶ Actō hic magister / gō
 huius tri / dō hūc tro / actō hūc trū / vctō o ter / abltō ab
 hoc tro. In plurali nō hi tri / gō ho **tri** / tro **tri** / dō his tris
 actō hos tros / vctō o tri / abltō ab his tris. ¶ Actō hec
 agnus / gō huius gi / dō hūc go / actō hūc gū / vocatiuo
 o ge / abltō ab hac go. In plali nō he gi / gō harū go **gi**
 dō his gis / actō has gos / vctō o gi / abltō ab his gis.
 ¶ Actō hoc scamnū / gō huius ni / dō hūc no / actō hoc
 nū / vctō o nū: abltō ab hoc no. In plurali nominatiuo hec
 na / gō ho **ni** / no **ni** / dō his nis / actō hec na / vctō o na
 abltō ab his nis. ¶ Nouns adiectives of the fyrst de
 clension & the secōde be declyned after this nomine bon^o

Declen
 Declen
 Declen

Inuent
 utur al
 a sed nō
 frequē
 ti vlu.

Duo.

Magi
 ser.

fagus.

Scand

Bonus. ¶ *Actō boni bonā bonū / gto nī nā mī dō no nē / no actō
nū nā nū / vctō nē nā nū / abltō no nā no.* In plali ntō
nī nē nā / gto nōz nārū nōz / dō nīs / actō nos nās nā
Thyrde vctō mī nē nā / abltō nīs. ¶ *How know ye þ thyrde de-
declēō.* clenson of nownes. For the genytpue case synguler en-
deth in is / the datyue in i / the accusatyue in em / the vo-
catyue shalbe lyke þ nomy natyue / excepte in greke wor-
des / the ablatyue in e / somtyme in i / somtyme bothe in
e and in i. The nominatiue / þ accusatyue / and the voca-
tyue in es / yf it be of the neutre in a / þ genytpue plurell
in uin / or in ium / the datyue & the ablatyue in bus.

¶ These nownes in these verses folowynge make þ ac-
cusatyue synguler bothe in em and in im.

Due in Em dat et inturris / torquis cum bare securis.
in sola Et restis puppis lebris peluicis bipennis.

¶ These nownes in these verses folowynge make þ ac-
cusatyue synguler in im onely.

actm e- Hec dant im tantum tigris tibris tiberis.
mittunt Saguderis tussis lictis vis sicq caribdis

faciunt Neapolis lictis thetis ac thetios adde.
abltm i Neapolis lictis thetis ac thetios adde.

i sola. Grecula que recto dant is sunt consocianda.

Flos. ¶ *Actō hic flos / gto huius ris / dō hūc rī / actō hūc rem-
vctō o flos / abltō ab hoc floze.* In plali ntō hī res / gto
horū floz / dō hīs ribus / actō hos res / vctō o res / abltō

Munus ab hīs rib⁹. ¶ *Actō hoc munus / gto huius muneris / dō
hūc rī / actō hoc nus / vctō o nus / abltō ab hoc re.* In plu-
rali ntō hec ra / gto horū rū / dō hīs ribus / actō hec ra /

Sacer- vctō ora / abltō ab hīs ribus. ¶ *Actō hic et hec sacer dos /
dos.* gto hui⁹ otis / dō hūc oti / actō hūc & hāc otē / vctō o dos
abltō ab hoc et ab hac ote. In plali ntō hī & he tes / gto
horū & harū otū / dō hīs ribus / actō hos & has tes / vctō

Omnis otes / abltō ab hīs otibus. ¶ *Actō hic et hec ois et hoc ois.*

gto hui⁹ ois / dco hui⁹ ois / actio hui⁹ et hac ois et hoc ois
vcto o ois et o ois / ablatio ab hoc et ab hac et ab hoc ois.
In plurali nro hiet he omnes a her oia / gto hor⁹ a haru⁹
et horu⁹ oim / dco his oibus / actio hos et has oes vel ois a
her oia / vcto o oes et o oia / ablatio ab his oibus. ¶ Howe
knowe ye the fourth declension of nownes. For the ge-
nytyue case synguler / the nominatyue / the accusatyue /
and the vocatyue plurell ende in us / the datyue syngu-
ler in ui / p accusatyue in um / the vocatyue shall be lyke
the nominatyue / the ablatyue in u / the genityue plurell
in uum / the datyue and the ablatyue in ibus. But these
nownes in these verses folowynge make ubus.

Plurali ternis et sextis dant ubus / arcus

Portus / acus / questus / trib⁹ a lac⁹ a specus / arc⁹

Dattus adde verus specu quercus quoc⁹ ficus.

¶ Actio hec manus / gto huius manus / dco hui⁹ manui /

actio hanc manu / vcto o manus / ablatiuo ab hac manu

In plurali nro he manus / gto haru⁹ manu / dco his ma-

nibus / actio has manus / vcto o manus / ablatiuo ab his

manibus. ¶ Actio hoc cornu / gto huius cornu / dco hui⁹

cornu / actio hoc cornu vocatiuo o cornu / ablatiuo ab hoc

cornu. In plurali nro hec cornua / gto horum cornua

dco his cornibus / actio hec cornua / vocatio o cornua / ab-

latiuo ab his cornibus. ¶ How knowe ye the fyfthe de-

clension of nownes. For the nominatyue and the voca-

tyue synguler / the nominatyue / the accusatyue / and p

vocatyue plurell ende in es / the genityue and the daty-

ue case synguler in ei / the accusatyue in em / the ablaty-

ue in e / the genityue plurell in erum the datyue and the

ablatyue in ebus. All nownes of the fyfthe declension

lacke the genityue / the datyue and the ablatyue case plu-

rell / except these in these verses folowynge,

Fourth
declension

Manus

Cornu

Fyfth de-
clension

den of before. And every pronowne demonstratyue shall
 be suche gendre and nombre / as the thyng is that is
 shewed by him. ¶ How know ye a pronowne relatyue.
 For by hym is somwhat reherced that was spoken of be-
 fore. ¶ How knowe ye a pronowne deriyatyue. For he
 is fourmed of his p[ri]matyue as meus of ego : noster of
 nos. ¶ Howe many pronownes deriyatyues be there.
 vii. meus / tuus / suus / noster / vester / nostras et vestras.
 Of the whiche. vii. all may be called demonstratyues ex-
 cepte suus sua suum / that is alwaye a relatyue. In eu-
 ery nowne and pronowne possessyue is vnderstande the
 genityue case of his p[ri]matyue / to whome the adiectyue
 and the relatyue may be referred. ¶ How many figu-
 res of pronownes be there. ii. the symple as is : the com-
 pounde as ide. ¶ How many gendres of pronownes be
 there. v. the masculyne as hic / the femynyne as hec / the
 neutre as hoc / the comyn of two as hic et hec nostras /
 comyn of thre as ego tu sui. ¶ How many declensions of
 pronownes be there. iiii. The fyrst / the seconde / the thirde
 and the fourthe. ¶ How know ye the fyrst declension of
 pronownes. For the genityue and the datyue case syn-
 guler endeth in i. ¶ Howe many pronownes be of that
 declension. Thre. ego / tu / ei. Nominatiuo ego / geniti-
 uo mei / datyuo mihi / accusatiuo me / veto caret ablatyuo
 me. In plurali nominatiuo nos / g[er]o nostru vel nostri /
 datyuo nobis / actio nos / votatiuo caret / ablatyuo nobis.
 ¶ Nominatiuo tu / g[er]o tui / d[er]o tibi / accusatiuo te / vo-
 tatiuo vestrum vel vestri / datyuo vobis / accusatiuo vos /
 vacatiuo o vos / ablatyuo vobis. ¶ Nominatiuo caret ge-
 nitiuo sui / d[er]o sibi / actio se / veto caret / ablatyuo se. In plurali
 n[ost]ro caret / genitiuo sui / d[er]o sibi / actio se / veto caret / abla-
 tiuo se. ¶ Howe knowe ye the seconde declension of pro-

latine

deriyua
pus.

figures

genders.

decl[ar]ed.

ego.

nostru.

tu.

sui.

Quinto cuncta carent ternis sortis genitilq;

Plurali/ nisi maneries facielq; dies res

Progenies/ acies/ species/ sic meridielq;

Atō hic meridiēs/ gto huius ei/ dō huius ei/ actō hunc Meridi-
em/ vctō o es/ abltō ab hoc e. In plurali ntō hies/ gto es.
hozū erū/ dō his ebus/ actō hos es/ vctō o es/ abltō ab
his ebus. Atō hec res/ gto hui⁹ rei/ dō hui⁹ rei/ actō Res.
hanc rem/ vctō o res/ abltō ab hac re. In plurali ntō he
res/ gto harū rerū/ dō his reb⁹/ actō has res/ vctō o res
ablatiuo ab his reb⁹.

Now know ye a pronowne. For he is a parte of
reason put for a nowne & betokeneth noz certayn
thinge of hym selfe/ but by the waye of shewynge oꝝ re-
ferrynge. How many pronownes be there. xv. whych
are ego/ tu/ lui/ ille/ ipse/ iste/ hic/ is/ meus/ tuus/ suus/
noster/ vester/ nostras & vestras. To these may be addet
certayne compoundes/ as istic/ idem/ and hiccine. Of the
whych all lacke the vocatiue case excepte tu/ me⁹/ noster
and nostras.

Deficiunt quinto casu pronomina cuncta

Tu meus et noster cum nostras excipiuntur

How many thynges longe vnto a pronowne. vi. as
a nowne/ fourme/ fygure/ gēdre/ nomber/ persone & fourme
of a se. How many fourmes of pronownes be there. ii.
the prymatyue and the deriuatyue. How knowe ye a
prymatyue. For he is not fourmed of an other pryma-
tyue/ as ego tu lui. How many pronownes pryma-
tyues be there. viii. ego/ tu/ lui/ ille/ ipse/ iste/ hic/ et is.
Of whiche. viii. ego et tu be onely demonstratyues/ lui
heli a relatyue/ the other be somtyme demonstratyues
and somtyme relatyues. How knowe ye a pronowne
demonstratyue. For by hym is shewen what he wed not spo-

nowones. For the genitive case singular endeth in ius
or in us / the dative in i or in e. ¶ How many pronounes
be of that declension. v. Ille / ipse / iste / hic / et is / an
these. viii. nowones with the pr. compondes / vnus totus
solus / plius / alter / alius / quis et vter. Of þ which. viii.
nowones / vnus / totus / and solus onely haue the vocati
ue case.

Vone vocatiuos cum totus solus & vnus.

Sed non in reliquis quorum genitiuus in ius.

Alle.

¶ **Acto ille illa illud / gto illius / dto illi / acto illi illa illud / bcto caret / abltō illo illa illo.** ¶ **In plurali nto ille illa / gto illozū illarū illozū / dto illis / acto illis illas illa / bcto caret / abltō illis.** ¶ **Ipse ipsa ipsum / a illi ista istud be lyke wyse declyned.**

hic hunc
¶ **Acto hec / gto hui⁹ / dto huic / acto hanc / vocatiuo caret**
hoc hoc

hoc hi horum
¶ **Abltō hac. In plurali nto he / gto hatum / dto his**
hoc hec horum

hos
¶ **Acto has / hat / bcto / caret / ablatiuo his**
hec

¶ **Acto is ea id / gto eius / dto ei / acto eum eam id / bcto caret / abltō eo ea eo.** ¶ **In plurali nto is ee ea / gto eozū eozū / dto iis vel eis / acto eos eas ea / bcto caret / abltō iis vel eis.** ¶ **Acto vn⁹ vna vnū / gto vn⁹ / dto vni / acto vnū vnā vnū / vocatiuo vne vna vnū / abltō vno vni vno** ¶ **In plurali nto vni vne vna / gto vnoz vnarū vncū / dto vn⁹ / acto vn⁹ vn⁹ vn⁹ / vocatiuo vni vni vna / abltō vn⁹.** ¶ **This nowne vnus is not bled in the**

ph=

plurell nombre/ but whan he is ioyned wpyth a nomine
that lyketh the synyguler nombre. ¶ **T**otus and solus be
lykewyse declyned. Nullo vilius vlla vilius/ alter altera
alterū/ alius alia aliud/ and vter vtra vtrū/ be lykewy-
se declyned/ saue that they lacke the vocatryue case.

¶ **Q**uō quis quī que quod vel quid/ qdō cui/ ar-
culatiuo quem quā quod vel quid/ vctō caret/ abltō quo
vel quī qua vel quī quo vel quī. In plūcali nō quī que

qua qdō quozum quatū quoz/ dō quīs vel quibus/ actō
quos quas que/ vctō caret/ abltō quis vel quib⁹.

¶ **N**ow knowe ye the thy: de declenſon of pronownes. For the
genytrve case synyguler endeth in i in e and in i/ the da-
tvyue in o in e and in o. ¶ **H**owe many pronownes be of
that declenſon. v. meus tuus suus noster a vester.

¶ **Q**uō meus mea meum/ qdō mei mee mei/ dō meo mee meo/

actō meū meam meū/ vctō mi mea meum/ ablatiū meo
meo meo. In plūcali nō mei e a/ qdō meozū arū ozū/ dō
meos meos meas mea/ vctō mei e a/ ablatiū meis

¶ **Q**uō noster a um/ qdō i ei/ dō o eo/ actō um am um/

actō noster a um/ abltō nostro stro stro. ac. ¶ **T**u⁹
and vester be declyned lykewyse/ saue that they lacke þ
locatryue case.

¶ **N**ow knowe ye the fourth declenſon of
pronownes. For the genytrve case synyguler endeth in
etis/ the datvyue in atī.

¶ **H**owe many pronownes be of
that declenſon. nōstras and vestras/ and this nomine
nōstras.

¶ **Q**uō hic et hec nōstras et hoc strate/ qdō huius
hūis/ dō hūic strati/ actō hūc et hūc strate et hoc

nōstrate/ vctō o nōstras et o ate/ abltō ab hoc a ab hac a
hoc nōstrati. In plūcali nō hi a he tes et hec tia/ qdō horū
et harū et horū tuum/ dō his tibus/ actō hos et has tes

et hec tia/ vctō o tes a o tia/ ablatiū ab his nōstratibus.

¶ **L**ykewyse be vestras and cuias declyned: saue that
they lacke the vocatryue case.

Quis

Meus

Noster

Nōstras

Vestras

Cuias

How knowe ye a verbe. For he is declyned with
mode and tens without case & artycle & betokeneth
to do, or to suffice or to be.

**How many maner of
verbe p
shall.** verbes be there. ii. a verbe personall and a verbe imper-
sonal.

How knowe ye a verbe psonal. For he hath nom-
bre & persone & nominatyue case. **How many thynges
longe to a verbe psonall.** viii. gendre / mode / tens /
conjugacion / figure / tourne / nombre & psonne.

How many gendres of verber personalles be there. v. a ver-
be active / a verbe passyue / neutre / comyn and deponent.

How knowe ye a verbe active. For he endeth in o
& by puttyng to r / maketh a passyue / vntake facio and
his compoundes that beech a in compos.

How knowe ye a verbe passyue. For he betokeneth to suffice / endeth
in t / and by puttyng away r / he tourneth to acti-
ue: as amo / amo. These be the signes of a verbe passyue.

**A verbe
passyue.** ne / am / arte / is / was / were / or be. **A verbe passyue**
wyl haue after hym an ablatyue case & a spoliacion of
doer / or somtyme a datyue case & before hym a nota-

**A verbe
neutre.** tyue case of the sufferer / excepte the infinityue mode la-
it. **How knowe ye a verbe neutre.** For he endeth in i
& may not take r / vpo o / as disco / studeo: nor gouerne

Comyn accusatyue case of reasonable thyng after hym. **How**
knowe ye a verbe comyn. For he hath the letter of the
passyue / and the signyficacyon of the actyue & the passi-
ue both / as largio / to graunt / or to be graunted. These
be verbes comyn in these verses folowynge.

**Largio / experio / venero / moro / osculo / horro
Crimino / amplecto / interpreto / hospito / abbe**

deponet **How knowe ye a verbe deponent.** For he hath
letter of the passyue / betokeneth to do / as loquo / et

to speke except / nalscoz / icalscoz / trissoz et stomiachoz / w
rectayne other. ¶ How many modes be there: bi the in
dycatyue / the Imperatyue / the optatyue / the potēcyall
the coniunctyue / and the Insynptyue mode ¶ How
know ye þ indicatyue mode: For he sheweth oz asketh
a reason soth oz fals. And to this mode wyll serue these
latyn wordes quantū / etiam / tametsi / Alfo wordē in cūq;
as quicūq; & voces gēmyuate: put insynptly / as quicūq;
the whiche also wyll serue sometyne to þ coniunctyue
mode. ¶ How knowe ye þ imperatyue mode: For he
byddeth oz commaundeth. ¶ How knowe ye the opta
tyue mode: For he wyllēth oz desyrez / and these wor
des let / wolde god / I praye god / with other wordes of
wyllynge be the sygnes of þ optatyue mode. Also these
latyn wordes / ut / utinam / o / ut / and si / put for utinā /
wyll serue to the optatyue mode. ¶ How knowe ye the
potēcyall mode: For he hath the signification of one
of these verbes possum / volo / oz deheo: and the insyn
ptyue mode of þ verbe that he couerth of. And his sygnes
in englyshe be these / may / can / myght / wold / shold / oz
ought / with other lyke / & he is fourmed in all thenles
lyke the voyce of the optatyue mode saue it / that is the
voyce of the preterpluperfectens: in hym is also þ voyce
of the preterperfectens / and he is put sometyne with the
sygnes of the coniunctyue mode. ¶ How knowe ye
the coniunctyue mode: For he ioyneth a verbe to hym oz
hym selfe to an other. And the wordes in these verles
folowynge wyll serue to the coniunctyue mode / and ma
ny of them sometymes to the indyratyue mode.

¶ Summa
passive nō
þ e passiv
preteritū
deponitū
optatū / mōdū
Indica
tyue. a

Impe
ratyue.
Optat
ue.

Poten
cyall.

Abnue p
nuntius alio
in hoc mōd
voces p
et perfectū
eant et cō
ctunt.

Coni
ctyue.

Anteq; ut postq; nisi quin Quis ubi donec.
An si cum dubitant: quasi quum actus prius
¶ Per coniunctiuos posunt licet adde quoyloz

¶ How knowe ye the infynityue mode. For to befoze
uerbe is the spgne of þ infynityue mode. And also wh
two verbes come togpder with a relatyue or a comune
cpon the latter shall be put in the infynityue mode.

¶ The infynityue mode hath neyther nomber noz per
sone / noz nominatyue case / but comenly an accusatyue
case befoze hyurexpessed or vnderstonde.

¶ How many
tenles be there / v the presentens / the preterimperfectens
the preterperfectens / the preterpluperfectens / and the
futurtens.

¶ How knowe ye the presentens. For he betel
keneth þ tyme that is now / as I loue.

¶ How knowe ye
the preterimperfectens. For he speket of the tyme that
is past without any of the se spgnes haue or haue
used or dyde loue.

¶ How knowe ye the preterperfectens.
For he speket of the tyme þ is past / so this spgne haue
hast / or hath : as I haue loued / thou hast loued / he hath
loued.

¶ The preterperfectens is vied oftentymes for
the preterimperfectens / bothe in latyn makyn / and in
consturcion.

¶ How knowe ye the preterpluperfectens.
For he lpeketh of the tyme that is past wpth this spgne
had or haddest / as I had loued / thou haddest loued.

¶ Howe knowe ye the futurtens. For he speket of the
tyme that is to come / comynly wpth this spgne shall or
wyl : as I shall loue / I wyl loue / þ shalt loue or wylt
loue.

¶ How many coniugacyons be there. Illi. the fyrst
the seconde / the thyrde / and the fourth.

¶ How knowe
ye a verbe of the fyrst coniugacyon. For in declynynge
he hath a longe befoze the re in the actyue voyce / or be
foze ris in the passyue voyce / as amare / amaris : excepte
dare / circundare / venundare / pessundare / satisdare / the
whyche haue a shorte.

¶ Howe of the seconde coniuga
cyon. For in declynynge he hath e longe befoze the re
in the actyue voyce / & befoze ris in the passyue voyce / as

Docere doceris. ¶ How of the thyrde coniugacyō. For i Thyrde
 declynynge he hath e shorte before the re in the actyue coniuga
 voyce/ or before ris in the passyue voyce/ as legere lege- cyon
 ris. ¶ How of y fourth coniugacyon. for in declynynge Fourthe
 he hath i. longe before the re in the actyue voyce & before coniuga
 ris in the passyue voyce/ as audire audiris. cyon.

¶ How many figures of verbes be there. iiii. the symple figures
 as facco: the compounde/ as conticeo: the decompounde
 as conticesco. ¶ How many formes of verbes be there.
 i. the pymatyue / as lego: the deryuatyue / as lectito.
 ¶ How many nombres be there. ii. the synguler. as le-
 go: the plurel as legim⁹. ¶ How many persons be there
 i. the first as lego legimus: the seconde as legis legitis:
 the thyrde/ as lege legunt: ¶ Amo amas amau amare
 amādi do dum amatum tu. amans amaturus (tho lone)
 ¶ Doces doces docui docere. docendi do diu: doctū tu do
 dociturus (tho there) ¶ Lego gis gi gere: di do dū: lec
 ti tur legēs lecturus (tho rede) ¶ Audio dis diui audire:
 audiendi do dū: dīti tu: audiens auditurus (to here)

Amo amas	I loue.	amam⁹ atis ant	
Doces docet.	I teche.	docem⁹ ectis cēt	In dyca
Lego gis gi.	I rede.	legim⁹ gitis gūt	tyuo mō
Audio iſt.	I here.	dīm⁹ dītis diunt	tpe pñti

(I loued/ or dyde loue)
 In plurali banis ebatis legebant Pterito
 impleto

(I haue loued)
 In plurali imus istis erūt vel etc. Pterito
 to pñto

Preterito plusq̃p̃ fecto.	Amaueram Docueram Legeram Audiueram	I had loued. ras, rat. In plurali camus, ratis, rant,
---------------------------------	--	--

Futuro.	Amabo Docebo Legam Audiam Loue ꝑ. let hym loue. let vs loue. loue you. let the loue.	I shall loue or wyll loue. bis, bit. In plurali bimus, bitis, bunt. es, et. In plurali legemus, legetis, legent
---------	--	---

Impera tuo mō tpe pñti btinam	Amā, et Doce, at Lege, at Audi, at	amemus amate ament doceamus doceat doceant legamus legite legant audiamus audite audiant In plurali
--	---	---

Futuro.	Amato Docto Legito tu vñ ille Audito	here after) cimus tote, anto vel anto cento tote, ceto vel cento In pñali gam⁹ tote, gunto vel gūto amus tote, diuato vñ tot
---------	---	---

Optati uo modo tpe pñti btinam.	Amarem Docerem Legerem Audirem	wolde to god I loued. res ret. In plurali btinam cimus, citis
--	---	--

¶ Caret preterito imperfecto. Quidam tamen vo
presentis esse et preteriti imperfecti

Preteri to pñti btinam	Amauerim Docuerim Legerim ris, rit.	I pray god I had loued. In plurali btinam rimus, ritis, r
------------------------------	---	--

Preteri to plusq̃ pñti btinam.	Audiuerim Amauissem Docuissim Legissem	wolde to god I had loued. ses, set. In plurali btinam semus, setis,
---	---	--

Amē (let me loue) amēs (loue thou) amet (let hyū loue)
In plurali utinam amem⁹ (let vs loue) ametis (loue ye)
amēht (let them loue)

Doceam
Legam
Audiam

as, at. In plurali legamus legatis legant

Futuro.
utinam.

Amareū
Docerem
Legerem
Audireū

I wolde / shold / oz ought to loue.

res, ret. In plurali remus retis rent

Potent
ali modo
tpe pñti

¶ Catet p̄terito imperfecto;

Amavissem
Docuissem
Legissem
Audissem

I wold / shold oz ought to haue loued

ses, set. In plurali semus setis sent.

P̄teriti
to p̄fecto

Amavissem
Docuissem
Legissem
Audissem

I had be loued.

ses, set. In plurali semus setis sent.

P̄teriti
coplusi
p̄fecto,

Amem
Doceam
Legam
Audiam

I may loue oz can loue.

es, et. In plurali emus etis ent

as, at. In plurali amus atis ant.

Futuro.

whan I loue.

eset. In plurali emus etis ent

Amem
Doceam
Legam
Audiam

as, at. In plurali amus atis ant.

Cōiuncti
uo modo
tpe pñti

Præterito	Amarem	whan I was loued.
Imper	Docerem	
fecto cū.	Legerem res ret.	In plurali cum remus retis rent.
	Audirem	

Præterito	Amauerim	whan I was loued.
fecto cū	Docuerim	
	Legerim ris rit.	In plurali cum rimus ritis rint.
	Audiuerim	

Præterito	Amauissem	whan I had loued.
plusq̃	Docuisssem	
fecto cū	Legissem ses set.	In plurali cum semus setis sent.
	Audiuissem	

	Amauero	whan I shall loue.
	Docuero	
Futuro.	Legero ris rit.	In plurali cum rimus ritis rint.
	Audiuero	

	Amare	(to loue)	amauisse (to haue or had loued)
	Docere	Præterito pfecto	docuisse.
Infinitiuo mō	Legere	& plusq̃ pfecto	leguisse.
ege pñti	Audire.		audiuisse.

	Amaturū	to loue	amandū to loue or of
	Docturum esse	Gerūdia	dorendū.
Futuro	Lecturū	vel participia	legendū do dum.
	Auditurnm	verba sūt hec	audiendi.

	Amatum	to loue	amatu	to be loued.
	Doctum	to teche	doctu	to be taught
Supina.	Lectum	to rede	lectu	to be rede.
	Auditum	to here	auditu	to be herde

Amans	louyng.	Amatur	to loue; about	Duo	pr
Docens	alteru priogis	Docturus	to loue.	cipia	de
Legens	futuri: vt	Lecturus		nide	de
Audiens		Auditurus		hor	Ab
				alteru	p
				seris:	vt
Amor aris. atus sum. ari amaturus. amandus.					
Doceor eris. doctus sum. doceret doctus. docendus.					
Legor legeris. lectus sum. legi. lectus. legendus					
Audior diris. auditus sum. audiri. auditus. audiendus.					
Amor	arts bel are	I am loued.		Indica	
Doceor				tio mo	
Legor	eris bel ere	In plurali mur. mini. tur.		epe ppi	
Audior					
Amatus	I was loued.				
Doce-					
Leg-	batis bel bare batur. In plurali			Peteri	
Audie-	bamur bami ni bantur.			to imper	
				fecto.	
Amatus	I haue ben loued.				
Doctus	sum vel fui. tuses vel fuisti. tus est vel fuit.				
Lectus	In plurali ti sum? vel fuim?. ti estis vel fui.			Peteri	
Auditus	stis. ti sunt fuerunt vell fuere.			to pfecto	
Amatus	I had ben loued				
Doctus	eram vel fuerā. t? eras vl fueras. t? erat bel			Peteri	
Lectus	fuerat. In plurli tieram? vl fueram?. ti e-			toplus	
Auditus	catis bel fueratis. ti erant vel fuerant.			perfecto	
Amabor	I shall be loued/ or wpll be loued.				
Docebo	beris vl bere bitur. In plurali binur. bini-			Futuro	
Legar	ni buntur.				
Audiar	eris vl ere etur. In plurali emur emini etur				

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(n) anten

100

Anta	I wolde oz ought to be loued.	
Doce		Doce
Lege	rer reris, b ^l cere retur. In plurali remur remini	l ^l mo r
Judi	centur.	presen

C Caret preterito imperfecto

Amatus	I wolde/ wolde/ oz ought to haue be loued.	
Doctus	essem bel fuisset t ^o esses bel fuisses/ tus esset bel	Prete
Lectus	fuisset. In plurali ti essemus bel fuissemus essetis	to pte
Juditus	bel fuissetis ti essent bel fuissent.	

Amatus	I had be loued.	
Doctus	essem bel fuisset tus esses bel fuisses/ tus esset bel	Prete
Lectus	fuisset. In plurali ti essemus bel fuissemus/ tiess-	to plus
Juditus	tis bel fuissetis/ tiessent bel fuissent.	perfect

I may oz can be loued.

Amer	eris bel ere etur. In plurali emur emini entur	
Doceat		
Legat	aris bel are atur. In plurali amur amini atur	Futur
Judiat		

C whan I am loued.

Amer	eris bel ere etur. In plurali cu emur emini en	
Doceat		tur. Cōfic
Legat	aris bel are atur. In plurali cum amur amini	uo mo
Judiat		tpe p
	(antur)	cum.

C whan I was loued.

Ama		
Doce		Prete
Lege	rer reris bel cere retur. In plurali cum remur	to imp
Judi.	remini centur.	fecto e

Amatus	whan I haue be loued.
Doctus	sim bel fuerimus sis bel fueris tus sit bel fue
Lectus	rit. In plurali cu ti simus bel fuerimus ti sitis
Juditus	bel fueritis ti sint bel fuerint,

preteri	Amatus	whan I had loued.
plusq	Doctus	esse vel fuisset: tuse esse vel fuisset: tuse esse
ctari	Lectus	vel fuisset. In plurali cu cti essem? vel fuisset
13134	Auditus	m? tissetis vel fuissetis: ti essent v? fuissent

Amatus whan I shall be loued

uturo.	Doctus	ero vel fuero, ctus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel
m.	Lectus	fuerit. In plurali cu cti erimus vel fuerimus
	Auditus	cti eritis vel fueritis: cti erint vel fuerint.

Amari	to be loued.	amatu to haue oz had be loued
Docti	Preterito pfe.	doctum
Legi	cto & plusq pfe.	lectu esse: vel tu fuisset.
Audiri	cto	auditum

¶ Futuro amatum (ci vel amandum esse (to be loued)

Amatus	I loued	Amandus to be loued
Doctus	Alterum posterioris	Docendus.
Lectus	futuri: vt.	Legendus.
Auditus		Audiendus

Of the preterperfectens of the indicatpue mode be
viii. tenses formed. The preterpluperfectens of p
same mode: by chaungyng i. in to e. shozte and puttyng
to ram. as amau. amaueram: the preterperfectens of p
optatpue mode: & p coiunctpue mode by chaungyng i i to
e shozte & puttyng to rim: as amau. amauerim: the fu
turtens of the coiunctpue mode by chaungyng i in to e
shozte & puttyng to ro: as amau. amauero. The preter
pluperfectens of the optatpue mode/ of p potencpal mode
& of the coiunctpue mode by puttyng to l. and se: as
amau. amauissem. The preterperfectens of the infyn
t pue mode by puttyng to l. and se: as amau. amauisse.

Howe many concordies of grammier be there: there.
 The fyrst bytwene the nominatyue case and þ verbe.
 The seconde bytwene the adiectyue & the substantyue.
 The thyrde bytwene the relatyue and the antecedent.
 ¶ The nominatyue case and the verbe must accorde in
 nombze & person. ¶ The adiectyue must accorde with
 his substantyue in case/gedze/ & nombze. But nowones
 partytyues/distributyues/cōparatyues/oz suplatyues
 degrees/ & other lyke put partytyuely/ shall accorde in
 gendze w the genytyue case/oz þ other case þ foloweth
 And is gouerned of hym. The relatyue shall accorde w
 his antecedent in gendze/nombze/ and persone.

Conco-
 des of
 grames

Now know ye a partyciple. For he is a parte of
 reason declyned with case/ and taketh parte of a
 nowne/ & parte of a verbe. what taketh he of a nowne.
 Case/ gendze & nōbze. what of a verbe. Tens/ sygnify-
 cacyō & fygure. ¶ How many thyng lōge to a ptyciple
 vi. Gendze/ case/ tens/ sygnifycacyō/ nombze & fygure
 ¶ How many gendzes of partyciples be there. iiii. the
 masculyne/ as amatus: the femynyne as amata: þ neu-
 tre/ as amatu/ þ comyn of ill. as hic et hec et hoc amās.
 ¶ How many cases of partyciples be there. vi. as be of
 nownes. ¶ How many tenses of partyciples be there.
 iiii. a partyciple of the presentens/ a partyciple of þ pre-
 tertens/ a partyciple of þ fyrst future/ & another of the
 latter future. ¶ How know ye a partyciple of þ presen
 tens. For his englyshe endeth in yngz/ as louyng and
 his latyn endeth in ans oz in ens: as amans docens.

A party-
 ciple.

Gedzes.

Cases:
 Tenses

Presen
 tens,

¶ Of whom is þ partyciple of the presentens formed.
 Of the fyrst persone synguler nombze of þ preterimp-
 sectens of þ indyatyue mode/ by chaungyng þ last syl-
 lable in to n & s: as amabā amās: loquēbar loquēs: pote-
 rā potēs: outtake presens/ absens/ & iens of ibā: quiens
 of quibā w they: compositi: þ make they: gerūdyues

Acci. stan,

C. iii.

in eu d i e d d o e s s i d i . And the genytyue case synguler
 the partycple of the presentens in e u s i s / except a m b i
 that maketh ambiend & ambientis . ¶ Howe knowe ye
 a partycple of the fyrst futurtens : for he betokeneth
 do / o r aboute to do / & his latyn endeth in r u s / as lectu
 r u s / to rede o r aboute to rede / outtake the partycple of
 the fyrst futurtens that cometh of y verbes neutre pas
 syues / and of sum es fui : with certayne of his copoude
 ¶ Of whom is he fourmed : Of the later suppyne by put
 tyng to r u s / as lectu lecturus : outtake nasciturus &
 nascor : ignoscitur of ignosco . Also y futurtens of sui
 fui . ¶ Howe knowe ye a partycple of the pretertens :
 For his englyshe endeth in t , o r n : as loued / taught
 slayne / & his latyn endeth in tus sus rus / o r uis : as a
 matus , visus , nectus , mortuus . ¶ Of whom is he fourmed :
 Of the latter suppyne by puttyng to s : as doctus / doctus
 outtake mortuus of morio . ¶ Howe knowe ye a partyc
 cple of y latter futurtens : For he betokeneth to suffe
 lyke the insynpyue mode of the passyue voyce : and his
 latyn endeth in dus / as amandus (to be loued) . ¶ Of
 whom is he fourmed : Of the genytyue case synguler of
 the partycple of the presentens / by chaungynge tis
 to dus : as amatis amandus . Of a verbe actyue & a
 neutre that hath the suppyne come . ii . partycples : one
 the presentens / and another of the fyrst futurtens : as
 amas amatur / currens cursur . But of suche as lacke
 the suppyne cometh but onely y partycple of the pres
 tens : as of timeo cometh onely times . ¶ Of a verbe pas
 syue cometh two partycples / one of the pretertens /
 another of the last futurtens : as mat amatus . But
 suche passyues whose actyues lacke the suppyne come
 onely the partycple of the last futurtens / as of timere
 cometh onely timendus . ¶ Of a verbe deponent yf
 haue the suppyne cometh thre partycples : one of the

Of pre
 tertens .

Of y lat
 ter futu
 tens .

presentis / another of þ preterens / & another of þ fyrst futur-
tens / as of loquor cometh loquens / locutus / locutus.
Of a verbe comon come foure partycpples / one of þ pre-
sentens / and another of the preterens / another of the
fyrst futurtens / and another of the latter futurtens: as
of largior cometh largiens / largitus / largiturus / lar-
giend.
¶ How many nombzes of partycpples be there
two: the synguler as amans: the plurell as amantes.

¶ How many figures of partycpples be there: ii. The
simple as legēs: þ cōpounde as perlegens. ¶ Atō hic et
hec et hoc amās / gtō hui⁹ tis / dtō huic ti / actō hūc & hāc
tē et hoc amās / vctō o amās / abltō ab hoc & ab hac et ab
hoc te. In plurali ntō hi et he tes / et hec tia / gtō hozū et
harū et hoz tiū / dtō his tibus / actō hos et has tes et hec
tia / vctō o tes et otia / abltō ab his amātibus. ¶ Atō a-
maturus / a / um / gtō ri / re / ri: dtō ro, re, ro: actō rū, rā,
rū: vctō, re, ra, rū: abltō ro, ra, ro. In plurali ntō ri, re, ra
gtō rozum, rarū, rozum: dtō ris: actō ros, ras, ra: vctō ri,
re, ra: abltō ris. ¶ Atō amatus a, um: & amandus a, um,
be lyke wyle declyned. How many maner of wyle may
þ voyce of þ partycpple be chaunged in to a nowne: iiii.
maner wyle: þ fyrst whan he is cōstrued with another
case than the verbe that he cometh of / as doctus gram-
maticē. The seconde by composycō / as doctus indoct.
The thyrde by cōparyson / as doctus doctior doctissimus
The fourth whan he sygnifyeth no tyme / as amandus
id est amari dignus.

Now knowe ye an aduerbe / For he is a parte of
reason vnderclined that is ioyned to verbes / par-
tycyples / gerundrues & supynes / to declare and fulfyll
þ sygnifycacyon of them. ¶ How many thynges longe
to an aduerbe: iiii. Significacyon / cōparyson / fourme
and figure. Significationes adverbiorū que sunt: aut
sunt aduerbia loci / aut temporis / aut numeri. & cetera,

nōbers

figures.

Infinitivus
ablativus no-
exerit in i / m
ū neutri ge-
neris et de-
v: centes
us / in scilicet
editionis Do-
nati.

Interdū etiam
nominis ad-
tius inveni-
Solusque.
Ducit maxi-
met impigre-
delegit.
Interdū et
ipā. Jōē. 10.
runt bonis
publicis de-
buere.

Que sunt aduerbia loci. Hic, illic, istuc, huc, quo, qua, ubi
int², foras, intro, foris, obuiā. ¶ **Q**ue sunt aduerbia temporis.
Hodie, nunc, nuper, heri, cras, aliquando, olim, tunc, quā
dum, iam, semper, mane, modo, vespere, tantisper, aliquā
tisper, interdū. ¶ **Q**ue numeri. Semel, bis, ter, quater,
nonies, decies, vicies, millies. ¶ **Q**ue ordinis. Inde, de
inde, deinceps, deniq, demum, postea, preterea, primum
primo secundo vicissim: quod et separādi est. ¶ **Q**ue ne
gandi. Haud: neq: nō: minime: neutiq: nequaq. ¶ **Q**ue
affirmādi. Etia: quidnī: p̄fecto: quippe: certe: scilicet.
¶ **Q**ue optandi. Utinam: ohi: vt: o: xli: p̄o vtinam.
¶ **Q**ue concedendi. Licet esto. ¶ **Q**ue adulandi. So
des amabo. ¶ **Q**ue iurandi. Vol: me casto: me hercule
medius fidius. ¶ **Q**ue demonstrandi. En: ecce: eccū: ecce.
¶ **Q**ue interrogādi. Cur: quare: quāobzē. ¶ **Q**ue dubitandi
et euent² sūt que interdū cōsūduntur: vt qd: q: vtrū: nō:
nō: nūqd. ¶ **Q**ue dubitādi. Forsā: forsitan: fortassis: for
tasse. ¶ **Q**ue phibēdi. ne. ¶ **Q**ue euent². Forse: fortuitus.
¶ **Q**ue similitudinis. Quasi: ceu: tāq: vt: velut: veluti
sic: licut: licuti: put: p̄inde: acū. ¶ **Q**ue vocādi. Deus eho
dū. ¶ **Q**ue respōdēdi. Heu. ¶ **Q**ue cōgregādi. simul vna pa
ritur cōmuniter. ¶ **Q**ue elegēdi. poti² imo. ¶ **Q**ue hospādi
epa: age: agite. ¶ **Q**ue separādi. seorsū: bicatim: vtrinq
sigillatim: semote: paulatim: sensum. ¶ **Q**ue qualitatis
bene: pulchre: fortiter: cū ino: care: biliter: misere: mo
se: p̄perā: expedit. ¶ **Q**ue quātitatis. multū: plus: min
parū: satis: nimis: nimis: valde. ¶ **Q**ue cōparandi. tam
etq: magis: maxime. ¶ **G**radus cōparationis sunt tres
positiuus: comparatiuus: et superlatiuus. ¶ **Q**ue sunt ad
uerbia positiuū gradus. docte: pulchre: fortiter: et simi
lia. ¶ **Q**ue cōparatiui. doct²: pulchri²: forti². ¶ **Q**ue super
latiuū. doctissime: pulcherrime: fortissime. ¶ **Q**uany ad

Also the synple: as at/et/enim: the compounde: as at
 et/et. ¶ Do cōiūctionū est triplex. A lie autē preposi
 tiui oꝝ diuisi sunt: vt at/ac/ast. A lie autē subiunctiui
 diuisi: vt qꝫ/be/ne/autē/quidē/quoqꝫ/& vero. A lie cō
 oꝝ diuisi: vt ergo/ideo/igitur/namqꝫ/tñ. ¶ How many
 wayes may a cōiūctiō copulatiue be put betwene
 lyke caled. iiii. maner of wyse. The fyrst whan the woꝝ
 des ꝑ includeth copulacyon haue not one nature of con
 struccyō: vt iste liber est meus et fratris. Cicero suit elo
 quens et magni ingenii. The seconde wyse whan he
 cometh after a woꝝde that may gouerne dyuers cases:
 tu dignus laudis et premio. The thyrde whan he is ꝑ
 bitwene two nowones of places which must be put in
 diuers cases: vt Cicero floruit Rome et Athenis.

Now knowe ye a preposycyō: for he is a parte of
 reason vnderlyned most comonly set besoze othe
 partes of reason in apposycyon and in composycyon.

¶ How many thynges longe to a preposycyon: two
 power to gouerne case: and fygure. ¶ Whot case wyll a
 ꝑposycyō gouerne: Some an accusatiue: some an abla
 tiue/ and some bothe the accusatiue and the ablatiue.

¶ Due ꝑpositiones regūt accusatiui. Ad apud ante ab
 uersū/ aduers⁹/ cis/ citra/ circa/ cōtra/ erga/ extra
 iter: itra/ infra/ iuxta/ ob/ pone/ per/ ꝑꝑe/ ꝑꝑt/ scilicet ꝑ
 tras: ultra/ supra/ ꝑter/ citriter/ vsqꝫ/ vers⁹/ sec⁹ ꝑene.

¶ Due regūt ablatiui. A. ab, abs, cū, corā, clā, de, e, ex, ꝑꝑe
 ꝑꝑe, palā, sine, absqꝫ, ten⁹. ¶ Due vtrosqꝫ casus regunt.

In. sub. super. et subter. ¶ In. sub. super. & subter whan
 they be ioyned with verbes oꝝ partycꝑles that beto
 mouyng to a place: they gouerne an accusatiue: but io
 ned with other verbes they gouerne an ablatiue case.

These preposycyons apud/ ꝑenes/ secundum/ absqꝫ
 sine: with certayne other stande euer in apposycyon.

And these: am/ di/ dis/ re/ se/ co/ cō: stande euer in cōp

15
 p̄pon. A p̄p̄os̄p̄on in cōp̄os̄p̄on often tymes wyl
 lue to the same case þ he doth in app̄os̄p̄on. ¶ What
 dotha p̄p̄os̄p̄on in cōp̄os̄p̄o. Often tymes he c̄rea
 leth/ somtyme he dymyns̄lyeth/ & s̄otyme he chaūgeth
 the sygnys̄fycacion of the woꝝdes that he is cōp̄ounde w
 as adimitor/ subzideo didisco. ¶ Whā two p̄p̄os̄p̄ons
 come befoze a casuall woꝝde. ¶ Latter p̄p̄os̄p̄on shall
 gouerne the case: vt veni de ultra mare. ¶ What dyffe
 rence is bytweene an aduerbe and a very p̄p̄os̄p̄on.
 A very p̄p̄os̄p̄on in apposition may neuer be put w
 out his casuall woꝝde/ & an aduerbe may. ¶ Howma
 ny fygures of p̄p̄os̄p̄ons be there. ii. the symple / as
 verlus: þ compounde as ad uersus. ¶ All p̄p̄os̄p̄ons in
 app̄os̄p̄on be put befoze the woꝝdes that they serue to:
 outtake verlus/ vls/ and tenus/ which comonly be put
 after the woꝝdes that they serue to. ¶ Also cum / is put
 after þ ablatyue case in bothe nōbz of these. iij. p̄now
 nes ego/ tu/ sui/ & somtyme after þ ablatyue case of this
 nowne quis/ qui/ que/ quod.

Now know ye an interieccyon: For he is a parte
 of reason vnderlyned that betokeneth passyon of
 a mānes soule with an vnperfyt voyce of ioy/ sorowe/
 wōder: dꝛede. &c. ¶ How many thynges long to an in
 terieccyon. one. sygnys̄fycacyō onely. ¶ Sygnys̄fycacyōs
 of interieccpons be dyuerse. Some of Joye / as euay
 ruge/ ha/ ha/ he. Some of sorow/ as heu/ hei/ ve. Some
 of dꝛede as at at. Some of meruarlyng oz wondryng/
 as pape. Some of dysdaynyng oz of scoꝛnyng/ as hū
 vah. Some of exclamacyon/ indygnacyō/ oz angre/ as
 proh. Some of cursyng/ as beh malum/ multū malo.
 All other may be reduced to some of these. ¶ What par
 tes of reason maye be put as an interieccyon. A nowne
 by hym ielfe / as malum. Somtyme a p̄nowone and
 his adiectyue / as me miserum. Somtyme a hole rea-

Inter.
 dū etiā
 abundat
 vt emor
 ti.

lon bothe in lastynge in englyshe: as p^rdy best ady b
the s^ridm/ ah Jesu mercy/ ah good lord: & such other
¶ In interieccion may be construed wth all cases exce
a genityue & an ablatyue wth a noiatyue as o^r festus the
hois: wth a datyue as hel muir: wth an accusatyue/ as he
me miserū: wth a vocatyue/ as ah Cozidon.

¶ **Adiectyues** are those which are put before nouns to describe them.

¶ When I haue of before a p^rper name of a c^rte/ to w^{ch}
regyon o^r countie/ o^r any other place/ p^r w^{ch} worde p^r good
before of betoken not ownee/ I shall commonly take the
possessyue of the name of the place/ & not p^r genityue nor
the ablatyue wth a p^repositiue: as Iohannes d^r adomies
na de d^r adomies. Iosephus arabici poti^r? q^u arabie. Pilatus
marini poti^r? q^u maris. I raga montana poti^r? q^u motū
But in some appellatyues I may take indifferently p^r
genityue case of the name of the place/ o^r his possessyue
as p^rfectus bybanus vel bybis: cōsuetudo forensis vel
fori/ mos patriⁱ vel patrie. ¶ All nounes & adiectyues of
the thyrde declension whose noiatyue case singuler en
deth in ec o^r in is: & hath p^r neutre in e: also substantyues
in v/ in all/ o^r in e/ excepte sal make theyr singuler case
commonly in i. ¶ All nounes substantyues & adiectyues
of p^r thyrde declension/ whos genityue case plurel endeth
in um/ make theyr accusatyue plurel in es & in is. ¶ Ca
de boy varie sumpta potest diuersari esse partiū opatio
nis: de hit p^ronomē est & aduerbiū/ betū nomē est et cō
iunctio. ¶ Aduerbiū interieccio: & sic de multis aliis.

¶ **Imprinted in Southwarke by me**
Peter Cawpyn.

¶ This booke was printed in the year of our lord 1564.

up

7/6

Accidētia Itābrigiana

editione nuper recognita & castigata cura Rob-
ti VVhitintoni Lichtfeldienſis inſormuſe
ſima Oxoniēſiſ academiā Laureat.



Printed at the University of Oxford, by J. Stanger, Printer to the University, in the Year 1710.

Joannes Bellomayus Valestus Robertus
to VVhitintonio Laureato. S. P. D.



Quum versari primū cepi Clarissime Vires circa ea potissime: quę tenera adhuc infantulorū eras quotidiano (abs te homine doctissimo) cōiuitio efflagitabat. Tū amor in te meus maiore statim incāduit flāmula. Nam te habent huius seculi hoies, quo facilius puellorū excutiāt barbariem: instructorū forte imperitia natam q̃ vt hos annos pueriles adhuc tuis adiuuēt editionibus. Quāq̃ & nonnullos iā pridē tibi hāc inuidisse dextertatē audio, quibuscū, si veteribus etiā poetis ac oratoribus in vitā resurgere foret liberū, in grāmaticā prorsus ieretur cōflictationē. Quod aut̃ istiusmodi barbarorū dēres (ceu theoninā rabiē) tibi intellexerim exarsisse, nō dubitavi (sane) in taliū hominū male sonos vultus resulminare iacula quib⁹, si ptinatiores sentētia p̃stiterit, oib⁹ erit archadia pabulo, vbi quoad illorū sup̃stes fuerit vita, tādū etiā cū auriculatis propriū erit animantibus gudere. Qui vero crescētes annos, aptiora didic̃ina efformara studuerit (velut superiorū doctrinarū sitibus) is sane, quasi puer Latonius alienā ruditatē (te auctore) penetrabit, ac olympiaco extinguet certamine. Quędā tamē legendis priorib⁹ Strambr̃gie preceptiunculis, quibus etiā restituēdis manū adieciisti summā, obiter occurrerūt: quę q̃ alienis graphistarum leuitatibus cōruptiores, manus nostras iuciderit tibi absente a prelo & Regie preuēto magestatē (his recognoscēdis) obsequio adesse volui: si quid aut̃ est in quo ex tanto peccauerim ausu, hanc ipsi mihi remitte libertatē, vale. Londini a partu virgineo vice simo sexto nostre salutis Anno decimo sexto, Ka, Octobris.



How many partes of reasō be there. **H**is
nōwne / pronōwne / verbe / parrtypple /
aduerbe / coniunction / p̄pōsitiōn and
interiectiōn. Of the whiche. butt. iiii. be
declyned / nōwne / pronōwne / & parrtypple
with case and verbe onely wout case

These other foure / aduerbs / coniunctiōs / p̄pōsitiōn / &
interiectiō be vnderclyned. ¶ How knowe ye a nōwne
fōr he is a parte of reasō declyned w case. And y name
of euery thyng that maye be felte / seen / herde / or vnder
stande / is in latyn a nōwne p̄pōr or appellatiue.
¶ How knowe ye a nōwne p̄pōr. fōr his significatiō
accozdeh but to one thyng / though it appere that the
voyce sountyme acordeh to many / as Iohā / Thomas
Londō / Femmes with other p̄pōr names. ¶ How
knowe ye a nōwne appellatiue. fōr bothe his voyce &
his significatiō accordeh to many thynges / as a man
a beest / a towne / a flode / w other lyke. ¶ Of nōwnes
some be substantiues / some be adiectiues / & some be re
latiues. ¶ How knowe ye a nōwne substantiue. fōr
he may stande by hymselfe wout helpe of another wo
rde & is declyned in latyn w one actyple as hic magister
or with two at the moost / as hic et her sacerdos. ¶ How
knowe ye a nōwne adiectiue. fōr he may not stande by
hymselfe without helpe of an other woꝛde / & is decl
ned in latyn w thys actyple in one case / as hic her et
hoc felix / or with thys dyuers endynges / as bonus bo
na bonam. ¶ How knowe ye a nōwne relatiue. fōr he
maketh rehercyng of a thyng spoken of before / wher
that is reherd of the relatiue is called the antecedent
¶ How many thynges longe to euery nōwne. p̄pōr.
whiche lyke. foure figure / geindze / nobze / personze

Howne

Howpze

Howpze
Appella
true

Substanti
true

Adiectiue

Relatiue

**Pyman-
true**

**Derua-
true**

**Malcu-
lyne**

feminine

Neutre.

Comyn

of two.

Comyn

of thre.

Epycene

Dubyn:

And case. ¶ How many fourmes of nowhes be there-
two. the pymantrue and deruattrue. ¶ How knowe ye
a nowne pymantrue? For he is not fourmed of an other
worde/as this nowne Iutam. ¶ How knowe ye a
nowne deruattrue? For he is fourmed of an other wor-
de/as this nowne Iuceus. ¶ How many figures of
nownes be there-iii. the symple as magnus/ the com-
pounde/as magnanimus. the decompounde/as magna-
nimitas. ¶ How many gendres of nownes be there-
seuen/ the masculyne/ the femynyne/ & neutre/ the co-
myn of two/ the comyn of thre/ the epycene/ and the du-
byn gendre. ¶ How knowe ye a nowne of the mascu-
lyne gendre? For he is declyned with this artycle hic/
as hic magister/ & in thynges hauynge lyfe he betoke-
neth onely & male. ¶ How knowe ye a nowne of the fe-
mynyne gendre? For he is decluyed w her/as her mu-
sa/ & in thynges hauynge lyfe he betokeneth onely the
female. ¶ How of & neutre gendre? For he is declyned
with hoc/as hoc stammū. ¶ How of the comyn of two
gendres? For he is declyned with hic & her/as hic & her
sacerdos. ¶ How of the comyn of thre gendres? For he
is declyned with hic her and hoc/as hic et her & hoc felix
¶ How of the epycene gendre? For vnder one voyce/as
one artycle he comprehendeth bothe the male and the
female/as hic passer/her aquila. ¶ How of the dubyn
gendre? For he is declyned with hic vel her/as hic vel
her dies. ¶ How many nombres be there-two the syn-
gular and the plucell. ¶ How knowe ye the syn-
gular? For he speketh but of one thyng/as a man.
¶ How knowe ye the plucell nombre? For he speketh
of many thynges/as men. ¶ How many persones be
there- Thre. The fyrste/ the seconde/ and the thyrde.

How knowe ye the fyrste persone? For he speaketh of
 hymselfe/as I/me/us/oz we. Of this persone be but
 two latyn wordes/ego and nos/with theyr oblique.
 How knowe ye the seconde persone? For he is spoken
 into/as thou/the/you/oz ye. Of this persone be but
 two latyn wordes/tu and vos/with theyr oblique/a
 euery vocatyue case. How knowe ye the thyrde pson
 For he is spoken of/as he/hym/it/his/them/oz they/a
 all casual wordes be of the thyrde persone/outtake ego
 and nos/tu and vos/with theyr oblique/a euery voca
 tyue case. How many cases be there/vi.the nomina
 tyue/p genityue/p datyue/p accusatiue/the vocatyue/
 and p ablatyue. How knowe ye p nominatyue case
 to the verbe? For he answereth to this question who oz
 what/and cometh before p verbe/excepte in voyces of
 the imperatyue mode/a some voyces of the optatiue mo
 de. Also somtyme whan I haue this englyshe there/
 here oz it is/and in certayne interrogacions. How
 knowe ye p genityue case? For whan this sygne of co
 meth after a nowne substantyue/oz a verbe substanty
 ue/the worde that foloweth of/shal be put comenly in
 the genityue case. But this sygne of folowynge a now
 ne pattytyue/dystrybutyue/comparatyue/oz superla
 tyue with other put pattytiuely/is sygne of the geny
 tyue case/oz the accusatyue case with inter/oz the abla
 tyue case with er. Also whan two substantyues come
 togyder/pe the one be haier of the other/the haier shal
 be put in to the genityue case. How knowe ye p da
 tyue case? For to before a nowne oz a pronoune with
 out bodyly mouynge/is the sygne of the datyue case/a
 with bodyly mouynge is comynly signe of p accusatyue
 case/with this preposycon ad. How knowe ye the

Accusam.

A.iii.

Fyrst per
 sons
 Seconde
 persons
 Dicitur cas
 obliquus p
 ter arch. a. de
 carminum
 Thyrde
 persone

Cases

Nomina
 tyue.

Nota interro
 gatione infini
 ta et relatiua
 nunc p. s. idem
 questionem.

Genityue

Sunt obiecti
 ua oia verba
 pater sunt qd
 est substantia
 uerba.

Datyue

Accusaty
 ue.

Vocatpue
ablatpue

accusatpue case. For he cometh after a verbe / & answereth to the questyon whome or what. Also in with a copulacōn will serue to the accusatpue case. And in without a copulacōn will serue to the ablatpue case. ¶ How knowe ye the accusatpue case. For he is called or spoken to. ¶ How knowe ye the ablatpue case. In with / by / through / from / fro / than / and by after the comparatpue degree be signes of the ablatpue case. For withstandyng some of them be otherwhyles signes of other case. As after a nomine adiectpue / verbe adiectpue / partyppe / gerundpue / or supyne / is the signe of the ablatpue case with a preposicion. ¶ How many declensions of notones be there. fyue. The fyrst / the seconde / the thyrde / the fourth and the fyfthe.

Fyrst de-
clension

How knowe ye the fyrst declension of notones. For the genytpue and the datpue case syngeles the nominatpue & the vocatpue case plurell endeth in ea diphthonge / & accusatpue in am / the vocatpue & the ablatpue in a / the genytpue plurell in am / the accusatpue in as / the datpue & the ablatpue in is. But of these notones in these verses folowynge in abus.

Abas dant anima dea filia mularum nata

Cum domina / famula / liberta / iungis equabus

Hic addas alina / vir plura videbis in usu.

Poeta.

¶ *Pro hic poeta / qto huius poete / dno huic te / acto huc tam / vcto o poeta / abito ab hoc poeta.* In plurali nro hi poete / qto hor poetaru / dno his poetis / acto hos poetas / vocatio o poete / ablatiuo ab his poetis.

Mula.

¶ *Pro hec mula / qto huius mulae / dno huic mule / accusatiuo hanc mulam / vocatio o mula / ablatiuo ab hac mula.* In plurali nominatiuo he mule / genitiuo harum mularum / datiuo his mulis / accusatiuo has mules.

betō o muse / abltō ab his musis. ¶ Now knowe re
 the seconde declension of nowones. For the genityue ca-
 singuler / ꝑ nominatyue & the vocatyue plurell ende
 the datyue and the ablatyue singuler in o / the accu-
 satyue in um. When the nominatyue case singuler en-
 deeth in r or in um / ꝑ vocatyue shall be lyke hym. When
 the nominatyue endeth in us / the vocatyue shall ende
 in s. excepte deus and agnus / that maketh the vocatyue
 deus / agnus. Also filius that maketh fili / and
 when the nominatyue case endeth in ius / ꝑ it be a pro-
 prietye name of a man / ꝑ vocatyue shall ende in i / as hic Bi-
 drus betō o Bidi / the genityue plurell in oz / the datyue
 in oz / the ablatyue in is / the accusatyue in os. ¶ Also now-
 ones of ꝑ neutre gendyre of what declension so ever they be
 shall haue thre casus lyke in bothe nombres / ꝑ nominatyue
 the accusatyue & the vocatyue / & these thre cases in the
 plurell nombre / ꝑ they be declyned shall ende in a. ex-
 cepte ambo & duo that make ꝑ neutre in o. ¶ In prali
 betō duo due duo / gto ozū atū ozū / dtō obus abus obus
 betō duos duas duo / betō o e o / abltō dnot⁹ abus obus.
 ¶ The word is ambo declyned. ¶ Atō hic magister / gto
 huius tri / dtō huic tro / actō hūc trū / betō o ter / abltō ab
 hoc tro. In prali ntō hi tri / gto hozū troū / dtō his tris
 betō hos tros / betō o tri / abltō ab his tris. ¶ Atō hec
 fagus / gto huius gi / dtō huic go / actō hūc gū / vocatiuo
 fagus / gto / abltō ab hac go. In plurali ntō he gi / gto haz goz
 dtō his gis / actō has gos / betō o gi / abltō ab his gis
 ¶ Atō hoc scamnū / gto huius ni / dtō huic no / actō hoc
 scamnū / betō o nū / abltō ab hoc no. In plurali nominatiuo hec
 scamna / gto hoz noz / datiuo his nis / actō hec na / betō o na
 abltō ab his nis. ¶ Nownes adiectiues of the fyfth de-
 clension / the secōde & declinē d after the g nowne bonus

Second
 declensō.

Inueni
 titalia
 nō in
 quēti
 usu

Duo.

magister

fagus

Scamnū

bonus *Stō bonus boni bonū / gto nī ne nī / dō no ne no / be-*
nū nā nū / betō in na nā / abtō na pā no. In psalm
nī ne nā / gto nō ū nā ū nō / dō nīs / actō nos nā nā
Thyade *b cō nī ne / nā / abtō nīs. ¶ How knowe ye p̄ thyade*
declēan *clenson of notones. For the genitiue case synquler*
bothe in is / the datyue in i / the accusatiue in em / the
catiue shall be lyke the nominatiue / excepte in gra-
uodes / p̄ ablatyue in e / someyme in i / someyme bothe
in e and in i. The nominatiue / the accusatiue / and the vo-
catiue in es / yf it be of the neutre in a / p̄ genitiue plu-
rell in umoz in ium / the datyue and p̄ ablatyue in bus.
¶ These nowones in these verses folowynge make the
accusatiue synquler bothe in em and in um.

Que ille *Em dat et in turris / torquis cum buce securis.*
foli acū *Et testis puppis febris peluisq̄ bipennis.*
emittunt *¶ These nowones in these verses folowynge make the*
faciunt ab *accusatiue synquler in in onely.*
latus in *Hec dant in tantum tigris tibus tiberis.*
lola. *Baguderis tullis lirtis bis sicc carpbdis.*
 Acapolis litis thetis ac thetios adde

Flos *Grecula que certo dant is sunt consocianda.*
¶ *¶ Stō hic flos / gto huluscis / dō huic ei / actō hūc cē /*
betō o flos / abtō ab hoc re. In plurali nō hī res / gto
horū floſū / dō his tibus / actō hos res / betō o res / abtō
¶ *ab his tibus. ¶ Stō hoc munus gto hulusmuneris / dō*
huic ei / actō hoc mun / betō o nus / abtō ab hoc re. In plu-
¶ sacerdos *rali nō hēc ra / gto horū cū / dō his tibus / actō hāc ra /*
betō o ra / abtō ab his tibus. ¶ Stō hic et hēc sacerdos
gto hulus otes / dō huic ei / actō hūc et hūc cē / betō o dos
abltō ab hoc et ab hāc ote. In psalm tō hī et hēc res / gto
¶ *hōr et hamotū / dō his tibus / actō hos et hās res / betō*
o res / abltō ab his tibus. ¶ Stō hī et hēc ois a hoc ois

actō oīd / actō hūc / actō hūc hūc oīd et hoc dē
 actō oīd et oīd / abtō ab hoc et ab hac et ab hoc oīd.
 In pīali nō hē et hē omnes et hē oīa / gō hōi a hōi
 et hōi oīd / dō hōi oīd / actō hōi et hōi oīd dē oīd
 hē oīa / actō oīd et oīa / abtō ab hōi oīd. ¶ How
 knowe ye the fourth declension of noīmes. For the ge
 nitive case singuler the nominatiue the accusatiue
 and the vocatiue plurell ende in us the dative singu
 ler inui the accusatiue in um the vocatiue shal be lyke
 the nominatiue the ablatiue in u the genetiue plu
 erell in uum / the dative and the ablatiue in ibus. But these
 noīmes in these verses folowynge make ubus.

Plurali ceteris et sexis dant ubus autus

Doctus acutus questus tribus lacus respectus acutus

Vacuus adde beting speru querens quous fatus

¶ Actō hē manus / gō hūi manus / dō hūi manus
 actō hē manus / actō o manus / ablatiū ab hōi manus
 In pīali nō hē manus / gō hōi manus / dō hōi ma
 nibus / actō hōi manus / actō a manus / ablatiū ab hōi
 manibus. ¶ Actō hoc cornu / gō hūi cornu / dō hūi
 cornu / actō hōi cornu / vocatiū o cornu ablatiū ab hōi
 cornu. In pīali nō hē cornu / gō hūi cornu / dō hūi
 cornu / actō hōi cornu / actō hōi cornu / vocatiū o cornu
 abtō ab hōi cornu. ¶ How knowe ye the fyfth de
 clension of noīmes. The nominatiue and the accu
 sative singuler the nominatiue the accusatiue and the
 vocatiue plurell ende in es the genetiue singuler in
 e the genetiue case singuler in ei the dative in e the
 ablatiue in ei. All noīmes in this declension
 make the genetiue the dative and the ablatiue
 plurell except these in these verses folowynge.

Accusam

24

Quinte cuncta catant fertis fertis genitilq
 Plurali nisi maneries facielq dies res
 Progentes acies species sic meridielq

Meridies

Ra.

Acto hic meridielq / gto huius ei / deo huius ei / acto hunc
 em / vcto o es / abltō ab hoc e. In plurali nro hies / gto
 horū etū / deo his ebus / acto hos es / vcto o es / abltō ab
 his ebus. Acto hec res / gto huius rei / deo huius rei /
 acto hac rem / vcto o res / abltō ab hac re. In plurali nro
 he res / gto harū rerum / deo his rebus / acto has res / vto
 o res ablativ ab his rebus.

How knowe ye a pronowne. For he is a parte
 of reason put for a notwne / & betokeneth noz cer
 tayne thyng of hymselfe / but by the waie of
 shewynge or reherfynge. How many pronownes be
 there. x. whiche. x. Ego tu sui ille ipse iste hic is / meus
 tuus suus noster vester nostras et vestras. To these may
 be added certayne compoundes / as istic idem and hieci
 ne. Of the whiche all lacke the vocatyue case / excepte
 tuus noster and nostras.

Sumo

Deficiunt quinto casu pronomina cuncta.

Tu meus et noster cum nostras excipiuntur.

Fourmes

How many thynges longe vnto a pronowne. vi. as
 to a notwne / fourme / fygure / gendre / nombre / persone
 & case. How many fourmes of pronownes be there.
 ii. the ppymatyue & the deriyatyue. How knowe ye a
 pronowne ppymatyue. For he is not fourmed of an o
 ther worde / as ego tu sui. How many pronownes ppy
 matyues be there. viii. ego tu sui ille ipse iste hic et is.

Pympa
 tyue

Demon
 stratyue

Of the whiche. viii. ego et tu be onely demonstratyues
 sui onely a relatyue / the other be sentyue demonstraty
 ues and sentyue relatyues. How knowe ye a pro
 nowne demōstratyue. For by hymis somwhat sheweth

not spoken of before. And every pronowone demonstrat
 tyue shall be suche gendre & nombre as the thyng is
 that is shewed by hym. ¶ How knowe ye a pronowone
 relatyue. For by hym is somwhat reherced that was
 spoken of before. ¶ How knowe ye a pronowone dectyue
 tyue. For he is fourmed of his primatyue as meus of
 ego/ noster of nos. ¶ How many pronowones dectyua
 tyues be there. vii. meus tuus suus noster vester nostras
 et vestras. Of the whiche. vii. all may be called demon
 stratyues excepte suus sua suum/ that is alwaye a rela
 tyue. In every nowne and pnowone possessyue is vnder
 stande the genityue case of his primatyue/ to whome
 the adiectyue and the relatyue may be referred. ¶ How
 many figures of pronowones be there. ii. the simple as
 is/ the compounde as idem. ¶ How many gendres
 of pronowones be there. b. the masculyne as hic/ the fe
 minyne as hec/ the neutre as hoc/ the comyn of twoo
 as hic et hec nostras/ the comyn of thre as ego tu lui.
 ¶ How many declensions of pronowones be there. iiii.
 The fyrst/ the seconde/ the thyrde/ & the fourth. ¶ How
 knowe ye the fyrst declension of pnowones. For the gen
 tyue & the datyue case synghuler enderth in i. ¶ How ma
 ny pronowones be of that declension. Thre. Ego tu lui.
 ¶ Pro ego/ gto mei/ datyuo mihi/ octo me/ vcto caret
 ablatiue. In plurali nro nos/ gto nostri/ vel nostri
 datyuo nobis/ actio nos/ vocatiuo caret/ ablatiue nobis.
 ¶ Nominatiuo tu/ gto tui/ dco tibi/ accusatiuo te/ vo
 catiue o tu/ ablatiue te. In plurali nominatiuo vos/
 genitiue vestrum/ vel vestri/ datyuo vobis/ accusatiue
 vos/ vcto vos/ abltio vobis. ¶ Polatiue caret/ gen
 tiue sui/ dco sibi/ actio se/ vcto caret/ abltio se. In plurali
 nro caret/ gto sui/ datyuo sibi/ actio se/ vcto caret/ abla
 tiue se. ¶ How knowe ye the seconde declension of pnow

Relatyue

Dectyue
tyue

Figures

Gendres

Declension

Ego

Tu

Sui

notables. For the genitive case singular endeth in ius
or in us the dative in i or in e. ¶ How many pronounes
be of that declension. v. Ille / ipse / iste / hic / is / and
these. viii. nomines with theyr compoundes vnus / to-
tus / solus / vllus / alter / alius / quis / &ceter. Of the whi-
che. viii. nomines vnus / totus / and solus onely haue þ
vocative case. Versus.

Done vocatiuos cum totus solus et vnus.

¶ Sed non in reliquis quorū genitiuus in ius

¶ Actō ille illa illud / gto illius / dco illi / actō illū illam
illud / betō caret / abtō illo illa illo. In plurali ntō illi
ille illa / gto illorū illarū illorū / dco illis / actō illos illas
illa / betō caret / abtō illis. ¶ Ipse ipsa ipsum / and iste
ista istud be lyke wyse declyned.

	hic		hunc
Actō	hec gto huius / dco huic / actō	banc.	betō caret /
	hoc		hoc

	hoc	hi	horum
Abtō	hac. In pñali ntō he / gto	harū.	dco his
	hoc	hec	horum

	hos
Actō	has betō caret. abtō his
	hec

¶ Actō is ea id / gto eius / dco ei / actō eum eam id / betō
caret / abtō eo ea eo. In pñali ntō si ee ea / gto eorum earū
eorum / dco iis / actō eos eas ea / betō caret / abtō iis vel
eis. ¶ Actō vnus vna vnum / gto vnius / dco vni / actō
vnum vnam vnum / betō vne vna vñ / abtō vno vna
vno. In plurali ntō vni vne vna / gto vnoyū vnarū
vnoyū / dco vnis / actō vnos vnas vna / betō vni vne
vna / abtō vnis. ¶ This nowthe vnus is not pñed in the

plurall nombre/ but whan he is ioyned with a nowme
that lyketh the synguler nombre. Totus and solus be
lyke wyle declyned. Also bilus blla bllum/ alter altera
alterum/ aliis alia aliud/ and vter vtra vtrū/ be lyke
wyle declyned/ saue that they lacke the vocatyue case.

¶ **Quis** quis quique quod bel quid/ grō cuius/ drō cui/
actō quem quā quod bel quid/ bctō caret/ abltō quo bel
qui qua bel qui quo bel qui. In plurali ntō quique que
grō quorū quarū quorū/ drō quis bel quibus/ actō quos
quas que/ bctō caret/ abltō quis bel quibus.

¶ **How** knowe ye the thyrde declenſon of pronownes? For the
genityue case synguler endeth in i/ in e/ and in i/ the da
tyue in o/ in e/ and in o. ¶ **How** many pronownes be
of that declenſon. b. meus tuus suus noster and vester.

¶ **Meus** actō meus mea meū/ grō mei mee mei/ drō meo mee
meo/ actō meū meā meū/ bctō mi mea meū/ abltō meo
mea meo. In plurali ntō mei e a/ grō meorū a/ o/ drō
meis/ actō meos meas mea/ bctō mei e a/ ablatiuo eis.

¶ **Noster** actō noster a um/ grō i e i/ drō oe o/ actō um a m um/
bctō noster a um/ abltō nostro ſtra ſtro. pte. ¶ **Tuus** ſus
and vester be declyned lyke wyle/ saue ſ they lacke the
vocatyue case.

¶ **How** knowe ye the fourth declenſon of
pronownes. For the genityue case synguler endeth in
atis/ the datyue in ati.

¶ **How** many pronownes be of
that declenſon. ii. nostras and vestras/ and this nowme
cuias. ¶ **Actō** hic et her nostras et hoc ſtrate/ grō huius
ſtratis drō hui ſtrati/ actō hunc & hanc noſtrate et hoc
noſtrate/ bctō o nostras et oate/ abltō ab hoc et ab hac
et ab her noſtrati.

¶ **Vestras** In pluſi ntō hi & he tes & her tia/ grō
horū & harū et horū tium/ drō hiſtibus/ actō hos & has
tes et her tia/ bctō o tes et o tia/ abltō ab hiſ ſtratibus

¶ **Cuias** Lyke wyle be vestras and cuias declined/ saue that
they lacke the vocatyue case.

How knowe ye a verbe. For he is declyned in
mode and tens without case & article / a beto-

keneth to do / or to suffer or to be. ¶ How many
maner of verbes be there. iij. a verbe personall / & a verbe
impersonall. ¶ How knowe ye a verbe personall. For

Verbe p
sonall.

he hath nombze & persone / & a nominatyue case. ¶ How
many thynges longe to a verbe personall. viii. gendze
mode / tens / coniugacion / fygure / fourme / nombze and

Gendzes

persone. ¶ How many gendzes of verbes personalles be
there. v. a verbe actyue / a verbe passyue / neutre / compn
& deponent. ¶ How knowe ye a verbe actyue. For he

Actyue.

Calefacio

Calefio.

Conficio

Coficior.

A verbe

passyue

endeth in o / & by puttynge to r maketh a passyue / outta-
ke facio and his compoundes that keperth a in composi-

tyon / & maye gouerne an accusatyue case of a reasona-
ble thyng / excepte inuideo / interdico with fewe other

¶ How knowe ye a verbe passyue. For he betokeneth to
suffer / & endeth in r / & by puttynge a waye r / he turneth
to his actyue / as amo / amo. These be the yignes of a
verbe passyue / am / ar / is / was / were / or be. ¶ A verbe

A verbe

neutre

passyue wpll haue after hym an ablatyue case as a ppe-
posycon of the doer / or somtyme a datyue & before hym
a noiatyue case of the sufferer / except s infinityue mode

let it. ¶ How knowe ye a verbe neutre. For he endeth
in o / & may not take r byon o / as discostudio / nor gover-
ne an accusatyue case of a reasonable thyng after hym.

Compn

¶ How knowe ye a verbe compn. For he hath the letter
of the passyue / and the signyfycacyon of s actyue & the
passyue bothe / as largio / to graunte / or to be graunted
¶ These be verbes compn in these verbes folowynge
Largio / expecto / veneto / moro / osculo / horo /
Crimino / amplecto / interpreto / hospito / adde.

Deponet

¶ How knowe ye a verbe deponent. For he hath the
letter of the passyue / betokeneth to do / as loquo / eris

to speke except nascoz irascoz tristo/ et stomachoz with
 certayne other. ¶ How many modes be there. vi. the
 indicatye/ the imperatye/ the optatye/ the potency/
 all/ the conuinctye/ and the infinytue mode. ¶ How
 knowe ye þ indicatye mode. For he sheweth oz asketh
 a reason soth oz fals. And to this mode wyll serue these
 latyn wordes. quāq̃ et si tametsi. Also wordes in cūq̃
 as quisq̃/ & boyces gemynate put infinytly/ as quisq̃
 the whiche also wyll serue somtyme to the conuinctye
 mode. ¶ How knowe ye the imperatye mode. For he
 bydethoz cōmaundeth. ¶ How knowe ye þ optatye
 mode. For he wyllenth oz delyreth/ & these wordes lette
 wolde god/ I praye god/ w other wordes of wellhyng
 be the sygnes of the optatye mode. Also these latyn
 wordes. si/ utinam/ o/ ut/ si/ put for utinā wyll ser-
 ue to the optatye mode. ¶ How knowe ye the potēpal
 mode. For he hath the lygnysfycacyon of one of these
 verbes possum/ volo/ oz debeo/ and the infinytue mo-
 de of the verbe that he cometh of. And his sygnes in en-
 glyshe be these/ maye/ can/ myght/ wolde/ sholde/ oz
 ought/ with other lyke/ and he is fourmed in all tenes
 lyke the boyce of the optatye mode/ save it that is the
 boyce of the p̃terplusperfectens/ in hym is also the
 boyce of the p̃terperfectēs/ & he is put somtyme with
 the sygnes of the conuinctye mode. ¶ How knowe ye
 the conuinctye mode. For he ioyneth a verbe to hym
 oz hymselfe to an other. And the wordes in these verbes
 folowynge wyll serue to the conuinctye mode/ and ma-
 ny of them somtymes to the indicatye mode.

Sumūtr
 passiuenō
 nūq̃ et p
 ticipia p̃
 teriti tem
 poris de
 ponentiū
 vt ortus
 natus.

Abusue
 pōuntur
 aliquādo
 i hoc mo
 do voces
 preteriti
 p̃fecti fut
 uri con
 iunctiui.

Anteq̃ ut postq̃ nisi quin quis ubi donec
 In si cum dubitant/ quasi quum/ ac siq̃ priusq̃
 Nec conuinctiuos poscunt licet adde quousq̃

Tenses.

**Present
tenses.
preterim
perfectes**

**Preter p
fectens.**

**Preter p
fectes**

Futurtes

**First con
iugacyo.**

**Seconde
coniu
gacyo.**

How knowe ye the infynityue mode. For to before
a verbe is the sygne of the infynityue mode. And also
when two verbes come together as a relative or a con
iugation the latter shall be put in the infynityue mode.
The infynityue mode hath neyther nombre nor per
son. nor nominatyue case but comynly an accusatyue
case before hym expressed or vnderstode. How many
tenses be there. v. the presentens / the preterimperfect
ens / the preterperfectens / the preterplusperfectes / and
the futurtes. How knowe ye the presentens. For he
betokeneth þe tyme þe is now / as I loue. How knowe
ye the preterimperfectens. For he spebeth of the tyme
that is past without any of these sygnes haue or had / as
I loved or dyde loue. How knowe ye the preterper
fectens. For he spebeth of the tyme that is past / with
this sygne haue / hath / or hath / as I haue loued / þe haue
loued / he hath loued. The preterperfectens is vnder
of ten tymes for the preterimperfectens / bothe in la tye
makinge / & in constructyon. How knowe ye the pre
terplusperfectes. For he spebeth of the tyme that is past
with this sygne had or hadde / as I had loued / þe hadde
loued. How knowe ye the futurtes. For he spebeth
of the tyme that is to come comynly with this sygne shall
or wyll / as I shall loue / I wyll loue / thou shalt loue or
wylte loue. How many coniugacyons be there. iiii.
the first / the seconde / the thyrde / the fourthe. How
knowe ye a verbe of the first coniugacyon. For in de
clynynge he hath a longe before þe in þe actyue voyce
or before tis in the passyue voyce / as amare amaris / ex
cepte haue circumdare / venundare / pessundare / latissu
re / the whiche haue a shorte. How of the seconde con
iugation. For in declynynge he hath a longe before the
in þe actyue voyce / & before tis in þe passyue voyce / as

Doceat. Docetis. ¶ How of the third conjugation. The
 in declynynge he hath the Doce before the team the ar
 ue hure or before ris in the passive voyce as legor le
 getis. ¶ How of the fourth conjugation. For in decli
 nyng he hath i longe before the te in the active voyce
 and before ris in the passive voyce as audire audieris
 ¶ How many figures of verbes be there. iii. the sym
 ple as taceo, the copoude as notico, the desopoude as
 conticeo. ¶ How many fourmes of verbes be there.
 two, the pympatue as lego, the derinarye as lectito.
 ¶ How many nobres of verbes be there. ii. p synguler
 as lego, the plurell as legimus. ¶ How many persones
 of verbes be there. iii. p fyrst as lego legimus p seconde
 as legis legis. p thyrde as legit legunt. ¶ Amo am
 amare amadi do du amatu tu amasatus (to loue)
 ¶ Doceo doces docui docere docedi docui docti tu do
 cens doctur (to teche) ¶ Ego gis gi gere legedi do du
 lecti ctu legens lectur (to rede) ¶ Audio is iui audire
 audiendi do du auditu tu audiens auditurus (to here)

The
 Doce
 cym
 Forti
 ingay
 Fyguce

Amo as at I loue
 Doceo ces cet I teche
 Ego gis git I rede
 Audio is ic I here

amamus atis ant.
 In prali docemus cetis cent
 legimus gitis git
 audimus dicis hant

Iodi
 no modo
 ppe pna

Amabam Docebam Legebam Audiebam
 In plurali habemus baris bant

Pet
 fento
 ity ope

Amant Docui Legi Audui
 In plurali unus istis erunt vel erit

Pet
 fento
 (MUNNY)

Ict. Nam

plur	Amābam	¶ I had loved.
eritq	Docueram	
	Legeram	cas rat. In plurali amāmus cātis cātē.
	Audieram	
	Amabo	¶ I shall love/ or I wyll love.
futuro	Docēbo	bis bit. In plurali bīmus bīris bīnt.
ingy	Legam	es et. In plurali legamur eris ent.
	Audiam	
	¶ Love p.	let hym love. let vs love. love you. let them love.
Imperati	¶ Ama/ et	amemus amate ament.
uo mōtē	Docē/ at	doceamus docete doceant.
pore pres	¶ Lege/ at	In plurali legamus legite legant.
senti,	¶ Audi/ at	audiamus audite audiant.
	¶ ¶	¶ Let vs love. love you. let them love.
	¶ Amato	(Love thou or he enus tote āto bel antote
Futuro.	¶ Doceto	here after) ceamus tote cēto bel cētote
	¶ Legito	tu vel ille. In pñali. gamus tote gūto vel gūtote.
	¶ Audito	amus tote diūto vel tote
Optati.	Amarem	¶ I wolde to god I loved.
no modo	Docerem	
ēpore p.	Legerem	res ret. In plurali btinā remus retis rent.
scpti vi.	Audirem	
nam.		Caret preterito imperfecto. Quidam tamen volunt presentis esse & preteriti imperfecti.
gmi di	¶ Amaverim	¶ I pray god I have loved.
Pis per.	Docerim	
fecto vii.	Legerim	ris rit. In plurali btinā rimus ritis rint
	Audierim	
	¶ ¶	¶ ¶
Pis plur	¶ Amavissem	¶ I wolde to god I had loved.
qñqñ.	Docavissem	
yunn.	Legissem	ses set. In plurali btinam lenimus letis lene.
	Audissem	

Amen let me loue James (loue thou) amēt (let hym loue)
In plurali btinam amens (let vs loue) amētis (loue ye)
ament (let them loue)

Futuro v **Docēam**
tinam. **Legam** as at. **In plurali** btinam amūs atis at
Iudiam.

Ama rem **I** wolde/sholde/oz ought to loue.
Potentia **Docerem**
li mō tpe **Legerem** res cet. **In plurali** remūs etis cet.
presenti. **Iudicem**

Caret preterito imperfecto.

Ptō pfe **Amauissem** **I** wolde/shold/oz ought to haue loued
fecto. **Docuissem**
Legissem les set. **In plurali** semūs setis sent
Iudiuissem

Ptō pluf **Amauissem** **I** had e: loued:
pfecto. **Docuissem**
Legissem les set. **In plurali** semūs setis sent
Iudiuissem

Futuro. **A mem** **I** may loue oz can loue.
Docēam es et. **In plurali** emūs etis ene
Legam as at. **In plurali** amūs atis ant
Iudiam

Coniuncti **I** ne han **I** loue.
no mō rē **A mem** es et. **In plurali** emūs etis ent.
pore pnti **Docēam**
Legam as at. **In plurali** amūs atis ant
Iudiam

Prs imp Amo amem (nohan I loued o; dyd loue;
 scio cu. Docerem
 Legerem ces ret. In plurali cu remus retis cent,
 Audierem

Pto pfe Amauerim (nohan I haue loued;
 So cum. Docuerim
 Legerim tis cit. In plurali cu rimus ritis rint
 Audiuerim

Pto plus Amauissem (nohan I had loued
 pfecto. Docuissem
 cum. Legissem les set. In plurali cu semus setis sent;
 Audiuissem

Futuro Amaue. (nohan I shall loue
 cum. Docuit.
 Lege. to tis cit. In plurali cum rimus ritis rint;
 Audiat.

Infinitio Amare (to loue) amauisse (to haue o; had loued)
 modo pfecto Docere Dto pfecto & Docuisse
 pore pre Legere plus pfecto. legisse
 senti. Audire audiuisse

Futuro. Amaturu (to loue) ama (to loue o; of louyng)
 Doceturu Docenda bel docen.
 Lecturu participialia legen di do dum.
 Audituru verba sunt hec audien

Supina. Amatum to loue amatu to be loued
 Docum to teche docta to be taught
 Lectum to rede lectu to be rede
 Auditu to here auditu to be he rde

Not parties.
 pia denique ab
 hoc verbo als
 seriam ppeins
 eis de.

Amans (Lovinge)
Docens A lterum p'loz
Legens futuri be
Judians

Amatus (to love/oz a
Docutus but to love)
Lectus
Judicatus

Amaz aris atus sum ari amandus.
Doceoz etis doctus sum doceri doctus docendus.
Legoz legeris lectus sum legi lectus legendus.
Judioz diris ditus sum audiri auditus audiendus.

Indicatis **Amoz** aris bel are atur **Iam** loved.
no modo **Doceoz**
tpc pnti. **Legoz** eris bel ere etur. In plurali mur mini tur;
Judioz

Pto imp **Amz** **I was** loved.
fecto. **Doce**
Legz bar baris bel bate batur. In plurali bamur be
Judiz (mini bantur.)

Pto pfe. **Amatz** I have bel loved / I have bel loved / he hath be lov
eto. **Doctus** su bel fui / tus es bel fuisti / tus est bel fuit. (usd
Lectus In plurali ti sumus bel fuimus / ti estis bel
Judicatus fuistis / ti sunt fuerunt bel fuer

Pto plns **Amatus** I have bel loved.
q'fecto. **Doctus** era bel fuerat / tus eras bel fueras / tus erat bel
Lectus fuerat. In plurali ti eramus bel fueramus / ti
Judicatus eratis bel fueratis / ti erant bel fuerant.

Futuro. **Amabo** I shall be loved / oz wpll be loved.
Docebo beris bel bere bitur. In plurali bimus bimus
Legas (buntur.
Judicat eris bel ere etur. In plurali erunt erunt erunt
Dei. Nam,

**(Be thou loued (let hym be loued) let vs be loued
be ye loued / let them be loued.**

Imperati	Amare / ametur	emur amini entur.
no modo	Docere / docetur.	amur ceminu ceantur.
ipe pñti.	Legere / legatur.	gamur giminu gantur.
	Audire / audiatu.	diamur diminu antur.
	Be thou oz he loued here after. let vs / be ye / let them.	
Futuro.	Amatoz	emur aminoz antoz.
	Docetoz tu bel alle.	In plurali amur ceminoz centoz.
	Legitoz	amur imin oz guntoz.
	Auditoz	amur imin oz untoz.

Optati	Amare	(We olde god I were loued.
no modo	Docere	
ipe pñti	Legere	ter reris bel tere retur. In plurali vrinā ce
vinam.	Audire	mur ceminu rentur.

(Caret preterito imperfecto.

Pro pfe	Amatus	(I praye god I haue be loued.
So vrinā	Doctus	sim bel fuer in / tus is bel fueris / tus sit bel
	Lectus	fuerit. In plurali vrinam ti simus bel fueri
	Auditus	mus / ti sisus bel fueritis / ti sint bel fuerint.

Pro plus	Amatus	(We olde god I had be loued.
Optatio	Doctus	esse bel fuisse / r esses vel fuisses / r esset bel
vinam.	Lectus	fuisse. In plurali vrinā ti essemus bel fuisse
	Auditus	mus / ti essetis vel fuissetis / ti essent bel fuissent

Futuro y	Ametur	(let me be loued) meris bel mere (be thou loued)
vinam.	Docetur	meretur (let hym be loued) In plurali vrinā amemur (let
		vs be loued) imini (be ye loued) entur (let them be loued)

Docet	Legatur	aris bel are atur. In plu. vti. amur amini antur.
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Potentia **Ima.** **E** wolde / Holde. or ought to be loued.
li mō tpe **Doce.** **ret** retis bel cere retur. In plurali cenur et.
presenti. **Lege.** (mini centur.
Judi.

Ptō per **Amatus** **E** wolde / Holde. or ought to haue be loued.
fecto. **Doctus** essem bel fuisse / tus esses bel fuisses / tus esses
Juditus bel fuisset. In plurali ti essem / bel fuissimus
 ti essetis bel fuissetis / ti essent bel fuissent.

Ptō plus **Amatus** **E** haue be loued.
q̄pfecto. **Doctus** essem bel fuissim / tus esses / bel fuisses / ¹⁹ esset
Juditus bel fuisset. In plurali ti essem / bel fuissimus
 ti essetis bel fuissetis / ti essent bel fuissent.

Futuro. **Amer** **E** may or can be loued.
Doceat eris bel ere etur. In plurali emur emini etur
Legat aris bel are atur. In plurali amur amini atur
Audiat

Coniuncti **Amer** **Quhan** I am loued.
uo modo **Doceat** eris bel ere et. In plurali cū emur emini etur
tpe prese **Legat** aris bel are a tur. In plu. cū amur amini atur
ti cum. **Audiat**

Ptō imp **Ima.** **Quhan** I was loued.
fecto cū. **Doce.** **ret** retis bel cere retur. In prati cū cenur et.
Judi. (mini centur.

Ptō per **Amatus** **Quhan** I haue be loued.
fecto cū. **Doctus** sim bel fuerim / tus sis bel fueris / tus sit bel
Juditus fuerit. In plurali cū ti simus bel fuimus
 ti sitis bel fueritis / ti sint bel fuerint.

Perf. plus Amatus (whan I had be loued)
perfecto Doctus essem vel fuiss / tus esses vel fuisses / tus essem
cum Lectus vel fuisset. In plurali si essemus vel fuissimus
 Auditus si essetis vel fuissetis / si essetis vel fuissetis.

Futuro Amatus (whan I shall be loued)
cum Doctus ero vel fuero / tus eris vel fueris / tus eris vel
 Lectus fuerit. In plurali cum fuerimus vel fuerimus
 Auditus si eritis vel fueritis / si eritis vel fuerint.

Infiniti Amari to be loued amatum / to haue or had be loued
no modo Doceri Deo perfe. doctum
pe plus Legi etiam plus lectum esse / vel tum fuisset.
 Audiri perfecto auditum.

(Futuro amatum / si / vel amandum esse / to be loued)

una patris
 pia uenit ab
 sua herba pas
 sio altera
 uenit de

Amatus I loved / Amandus (to be loved)
 Doctus Alterum / Docendus
 Lectus futuri / Legendus
 Auditus / Audiendus

Formyn
 ge of ten
 les.

Of the preterperfectens of the indicative mode be
 vili, renscs fourmed. The preterpluperfectens of
 the same mode / by chaungynge in i ro e shoite and put
 tyng to rem / as amauis amaueram. The preterperfe
 ctens of p optative mode / & the costructiue mode / by cha
 ungynge i to e shoite & puttyng to rem / as amauis ama
 uerim. The futurtens of p costructiue mode / by chaun
 gynge i into e shoite & puttyng to co / as amauis ama
 uero. The preterpluperfectens of p optative mode / of p
 tential mode / of p costructiue mode / by puttyng to
 rem / as amauis amauissem. The preterperfectens of p
 singularis mode be puttyng to s and se / as amauis

How many concordances of grammar be there, **iii.** Concordances of grammar.
 The first betwene the nominatyue case and the verbe
 The second betwene the adiectyue and þ substantyue
 The thyrde betwene the relatyue and the antecedent.
 The nominatyue case and the verbe must accorde in nō
 bre and persone. The adiectiue must accorde with his
 substantyue in case gendze and nombze. But nowones
 participles distributives comparatiues or superlatyues
 degrees and other lyke put participely whatsoeuer in
 gendze to the genityue case or þ other case þ foloweth
 and is gouerned of them. The relatyue shall accorde
 with his antecedent in gendze nombze and persone.

How knowe ye a participle. For he is a part of **3 participle.**
 reason decayned with case / and taketh parte of
 a nomine / a parte of a verbe. what taketh he of
 a nomine. of gendze / of nombze. what of a verbe. tens
 signification / of figure. How many thynges lōge to a
 participle. vi. Gendze / case / tens / significacyō / nombze
 of figure. How many gendzes of participles be there **Gendzes**
 iii. as masculyne as amatus / þ feminyne as amata / þ
 neutre as amatum / the comyn of. iii. as hic et hec et hoc
 amans. How many cases of participles be there. vi. **Cases.**
 as be of nomines. How many tenses of participles be **Tenses.**
 there. iiii. a participle of the presentens / a participle of
 the pretertens / a participle of þ fyrst future / another
 of þ later future. How knowe ye a participle of the **Present**
 presentens. For his englyshe endeth in ynge / as loquing
 his latyn endeth in ans or in ens / as amans docens.
 Of whome is the participle of þ presentens fourme.
 Of þ fyrst persone singulet. nombze of þ preterimperf
 tenses of the indicatiue mode / by chaunging the last syll
 ble in to n a s / as amabā amās / loquebat loquens po
 tens potens / outake presens abiens / s tenses of idō / quē
 tēbā with theyr copounded / þ what they gethering

(in eundē eundē). And the genityue case synygules
of the participle of the presentens in euntis / except am-
bio that maketh ambiendū ambientis. ¶ How knowe
ye a participle of the fyrst futurtens. For he betokeneth
to do / or about to do / & his latyn endeth in tus / as lectu-
tus (to rede or about to rede) outtake the participle of
the fyrst futurtens & cometh of the verbes neutre passy-
ues / and of sum es fui / with certayne of his compundes.
¶ Of whome is he fourmed. Of the latter supyne by
puttyng to tus / as lectu lecturus / outtake nasciturus
of nascor / ignosciturus of ignosco. Also futurus of sum
es fui. ¶ How knowe ye a participle of the presentens.
For his englashe endeth in d t o z n / as loued / taught /
slayne / and his latyn endeth in tus sus rus o z tuis / as a-
matus visus nectus mortuus. ¶ Of whome is he four-
med. Of the latter supyne by puttyng to s / as doctus

Of þ pre
tertens

Of þ lat
ter futur
tens.

doctus outtake mortuus of morior. ¶ How knowe ye
the participle of þ latter futurtens. For he betokeneth
to suffer lyke the infinityue mode of the passyue voyce /
& his latin endeth in dus / as amānus (to be loued) ¶ Of
whome is he fourmed. Of the genityue case singuler of
the participle of the presentens / by chaungyng tis in to
dus / as amātis amānus. ¶ Of a verbe actyue & a verbe
neutre that hath the supyne come. if. participles / one of
the presentens / and another of the fyrst futurtens / as
amans amatur / currēs cursurus. But of suche as lacke
the supynes cometh but onely þ participle of the presentens
as of times cometh onely timens. ¶ Of a verbe
passyue come two participles / one of the preterites / and
another of the last futurities / as amatus amānus. But of
suche passyues whose actyues lacke the supynes cometh
onely the participle of the last futurity / as of times
cometh onely timendus. ¶ Of a verbe depouent / yf he
haue the supynes cometh the participle / one of the

presentens/another of the preterites/and another of þ
 fyrst futurtens/as of loquor cometh loquens lecutus lo-
 cuturus. Of a verbe comyn come soure participples/one
 of the presentens/and another of the preterites another
 of the fyrst futurtens/and another of þ letter futurtens
 as of largior cometh largiens largitus largiturus lar-
 giendus. ¶ How many nombres of partycples be the
 xii. the synqueter as amans/the plurell. as amantes.

¶ How many fygures of partycples be there .ii. the
 simple as legens/þ cōposide as per legens. ¶ Nō hīc et
 hēc et hoc amans/ gto huius tis/ dīo hūc tī/ actō hūc et
 hanc tē et hoc amās/ bctō o amās abltō ab hoc et ab hac
 et ab hoc te. In pluralē ntō hī et hē tes et hēc tīa/ gto hō
 tū et harū et hōzū tū/ dīo hīs tībūs/ actō hos et has tes
 et hēc tīa/ bto o tes et o tīa/ abltō ab hīs tībūs.

¶ Nō amatur a ū/ gto cī te cī/ dīo co te co/ actō cū rā tū bctō
 te ca tū abltō co ca co. In pluralē ntō cī te ca/ gto corū ca
 rum corum/ datiuo tīs/ actō tos ca ca/ bctō tīe ca/ ab-
 latiuo tīs. ¶ Nō amatus a um/ and amandus a um/ be
 lyphowyle declyned. ¶ How many maner of wyle maye
 the voyce of the partycple be chaunged in to a nowue-
 iiii. maner wyle the fyrst whan he is constried with an
 other case than the verbe that he cometh of/ as doctus
 grammaticē/ the seconde by compolicyon/ as doctus in-
 doctus/ þ thyrde by comparyson/ as doctus doctior do-
 ctissimus/ the fourth whan he sygnifyeth no tyme/ as
 amandus/ id est amari dignus.

How know ye an aduerbe. For he is a parte of
 a reson vnderclined þ is ioyned vnto verbes par-
 tyccples gerūdyues a supynes to declare a ful-
 fyll þ signifycacyō of them. ¶ How many thynges lon-
 ge to an aduerbe. iiii. Significacyō/ cōparyson/ foumte
 and fygure. Significaciones aduerbiozū que sunt. aut
 sunt aduerbia soci/ aut temporis/ aut numeri & cetera.

Nōbz.

Fygures.

*Infinitum ab
 latius nō ex-
 ar in nisi neu-
 rī gēa sic be-
 leunt. Secus
 in lērdā edī-
 tione Donatī*

*Immetit inter-
 dū crā nō ad
 lectuū tūm
 Saluūm.
 In nō maximo
 impugnat deli-
 git.*

*Interdum lū-
 iph. pū. pū-
 rō tūmbe pū
 bictum pū-
 ere*

Que sunt aduerbia loci. hic illic istic tunc quo qua ubi in-
tus foras intro foris obuiam ¶ These. vi. aduerbes be
interrogatpues of places. quo / whyder / qua / whiche
waye / vnde / fro whens / vbi / where / quozum / whyder-
ward / quousq / how ferre / Que sūt aduerbia temporis
hodie nunc nup heri cras aliqui olim tūc quum dum iam
semper mane modo vespere tantisper aliquantisper in-
terdum. Que numeri. semel bis ter quater nonies de-
cies vicies milles. Que ordinis. inde deinde deinceps
deniq demum postea preterea primum primo secundo
vltimum quod et sepetandi est. Que negandi. haud neq
nō minime neutiq nequaq. Que affirmandi. etiā qdmi
pfecto quippe certe scilicet. Que optandi. vtinā ost vt o
stī pro vtinā. Que concedēdi. licet esto. Que adulandi
lodes a mabo. Que iurandi. pol mecastor mehercle me-
diuulsi dius. Que demonstrādi. en ecce ecceum eccā. Que
interrogandi. tur quare quāobzē. Que dubitādi. & euen-
tus. sunt que interdū cōfunduntur / vt quid quī vtrū nū
nō nūquid. Que dubitādi. forsan forsitan fortassis for-
tasse. Que prohibendi. ne. Que euctus. forte fortuitū.
Que similitudinis. quasi ceu tanq vt velut veluti sic si-
cut sicuti put perinde ac si. Que vocādi. vt heus cheudū
Que respōdendi. heu. Que cōgregandi. simul vna pa-
riter cōmuniter. Que eligendi. potius imo. Que hortā-
di. eya aga agite. Que separādi. seorsū vlcetim vtriq
figillatim in se more paulatim sēlim. Que qualitatis. be-
ne pulchre fortiter omnino care vtiliter misere morose p-
peram expedite. Que quantitatīs. multū plus minus
parum satis nimium nimis balde. Que cōparandi. tan-
q magis maxime. ¶ Gradus cōparationis sunt tres
positiuis cōparatiuis / & superlatiuis. Que sunt aduer-
bia positiui gradus. docte pulchre fortiter / et similia.
Que comparatiui. doctius pulchrius fortius. Que su-
perlatiui. doctissime pulcherrime fortissime. ¶ Man- p

uerbes conuincyons and interiecyons be of dyuerse
 significacyons and therfore they may be dyuerfly na-
 med/as vbi may be an aduerbe of place & of tyme/at a
 conuincyon copulatyue aduerlatyue and diminutyue.
 ¶ How many fourme of aduerbes be there? two. the
 primatyue/as clam/the derivatyue/as claculū ¶ How
 many fygures be there. iiii. the symple/as diu/the com-
 pōide/as interdū & decōpōide/as ipndēter. ¶ With
 how many cases may an aduerbe be cōstrued/as all ca-
 ses. with a noiatyue/as en Driamms. with a genityue
 case/as vbiq locorū. with a datyue/as ppius h̄bi. with
 an accusatyue case/as p̄orime Hispaniam. with a voca-
 tyue/as heus puer. with an ablatyue/as p̄ocul dubio.

How knowe ye a cōiuncyon? for he is a parte
 of reaso vnderclined & iopneth wordes or sentē-
 ces togyder. ¶ How many thynges longe to a
 cōiuncyon. thre. power/figure/and ordre. ¶ How ma-
 ny powers of cōiuncyons be there. copulatyues disiu-
 ctyues & interrogatyues/with other that folowe. Que
 sunt copulatyue cōiunctiones. etq; atq; at ac all quocq;
 Que sunt disiuctiue. aut be vel ne nec an neq; seu siue.
 Que interrogatiue. ne an neque an ne nōne. Que exple-
 tiue vel completiue. quidē quidē vero autē quocq; scilz
 nimitum p̄fecto. Que aduerlatiue. sed tamen quamq;
 Quia et si tamen etiam si at vero & ceterū qñ p̄o sed po-
 nuntur. Que abnegatiue vel exceptiue. ni nisi quin a-
 lloquin p̄terq;. Que diminutiue. scilz ne nec as aut et
 vel p̄o scilz. Que causales. quia quāp̄pter quoniam
 quippe enī et enī nā nāq; qñquidē siquidē quatenus v̄p̄
 ne neu neu si quum & qñ sūpta p̄o quia. Que conditio-
 nales. si sin modo dum dummodo. Que rationales. er-
 go ideo igitur itaq; p̄oin p̄oinde quocirca p̄op̄terea
 obicco. Que electiue. & ac et & it̄ quando immūte
 p̄oq;. ¶ How many fygures of cōiuncyons be there?

Acci. Nam.

D. iii.

two. the symple/as at et enim. the compounde/as and
et enim. ¶ Quidō cōiunctionū est triplex. a lie autē spoli
tum ordinis sunt/ vt at ac ast. a lie autē subiectiui ordi
nis/ vt qz be ne autē quidē quoqz et vero. a lie cōis ordi
nis/ vt ergo ideo igitur nāqz tamē. ¶ How many way
es may a cōiunctyō copulatyue be put bytwene vnybe
cases. iiii. maner of wyle. The fyzt whan the wordes
that include the copulacyon haue not one nature of con
struccyō/ vt iste liber est meus & scatis. Cicero fuit elo
quens et magni ingenij. The seconde wyle whan he
cometh after a worde y may gouerne dyuerse cases/ vt
tu dignus laudis et premio. The thyrde whan he is
put bytwene two notones of places whiche must be put
in diuers cases/ vt Cice. floruit Rome & athenis.

How knowe ye a preposicyon. for he is a parte
of resōn vnderclined most comynly sette before
other partes of reason in apposicyon & in compo
sicyon. ¶ How many thynges longe to a preposicyō
two power to gouerne case/ & figure. what case wyl a
preposicyō gouerne. Some an accusatyue/ some an ab
latyue/ & some bothe the accusatyue and the ablatyue.
¶ Que preposiciones regunt actiū. a d apud ante aduer
sum aduersus cis circa circum circa contra erga extra in
ter intra infra iuxta ob pone per prope propter scdm post
trans ultra supra preter circiter vsqz versus secus penes
¶ Que regunt ablatiū. a ab abs cū corā clam de ex pro
pre pāā sine absqz reus. ¶ Que vtroqz casus regunt
In sub super et subter. ¶ In sub super et subter whan
they be torped with verbes or patercypples that betokē
moeyunge to a place/ they gouerne an accusatyue/ but
torped with other verbe they gouerne an ablatyue case.
¶ These preposcyons apud/ penes/ secundum/ absqz sine/
wyl tēmpayne other stande euer in apposicyon. And the
se am de bis te se ro con/ stande euer in composicyon.

A preposicion in compoſicion of ſentences ſhall ſerue to the ſame caſe that he doth in appoſicion.

What doth a prepoſicion in compoſicion. Of ſentences he entreateth ſometime he diſtinctly and ſometime he chaungeth ſignificacyon of þe wordes þe is compoſunde with

as admiſſor ſubſideo de diſco. ¶ When two prepoſicions come before a caſuall worde / þe latter prepoſicion ſhall

gouerne the caſe / vt veni de ultra mare. ¶ What diſſerence is betwene an aduerbe and a very prepoſicion.

A very prepoſicion in appoſicion maye neuer be put without his caſuall worde / and aduerbe maye.

¶ How many figures of prepoſicions be there. ii. the ſimple as verſus. the compoſunde as aduerſus.

¶ All prepoſicions in appoſicion be put before the wordes that they ſerue to outtake verſus beſus and tenus / whiche comyn

ly be put after the wordes that they ſerue to. Alſo comyn is put after the ablatyue caſe in bothe nombres of theſe

the pronownes ego tu ſui / and ſometime after the ablatyue caſe of this nowne quicquid que quod.

Interdū
etiā abun-
dat, vt e-
mori.

How knowe ye an interieccion. For he is a parte of reſon vnderſtode that betokeneth paſſion of mānes ſoule with an onperſyte voyce of ioye / ſorowe / wondre &c.

¶ How many thynges longe to an interieccion. One ſignificacyon onely.

¶ Significations of interieccions be dyuerſe. Some of ioye / as eua euge ha ha he. Some of ſorowe / as heu he he.

Some of dyede / as a tat. Some of metuaplyng or wondryng / as pape. Some of byldepryng or of ſcornynge

as hui bah. Some of exclamacyon / indignacyon or angre as proh. Some of curſynge / as ve malum / multo malo.

All other may be reduced to ſome of theſe. ¶ What partes of reſon may be put as an interieccion. ¶ A nowne by hymſelfe / as malum.

¶ Sometime a pronowne and his adiectyue / as me miſerum. ¶ Sometime a hole rea-

both in latyn & in englyshe. as Job dei atq; do-
mini tibi. al. Jesu mery. in good lordes & suche others.
¶ An instruction may be construed wth all cases except
a genitive & an ablative with a noistive as a festus
dies hois. wth a dative as hei mihi. wth an accusative
as veni me miserum. with a vocative as al. Coridon.

TELOR:

4. TOTECOROR.

Adiuncta.

¶ When I come at before a p^{er}son name of a p^{er}son to be
trigon or countree. or any other place. yf the word be that
goth before of be taken not the owner. I shall comonly
take the possessive of the name of the place. and not the
genitive nor p^{er} ablativus with a p^{re}positivus. as Iohn
nes Londoniensis. non de Londonis. elephant. Ita
bici potius q^{uam} Itabie. Idess marini potius q^{uam} maris. Ita
ga montana potius q^{uam} montis. But in some appellatives
I may take indifferently the genitive case of the name
of the place. or his possessive. as prefectus bybaunus vel
bybaunensis. fozenis vel fori. mos patinus vel pa-
tie. ¶ All nouns adiectives of the thyrde declension
whose nominative case singular endeth in es. or in is
and both the neutre in e. also substantives in e. in al. or
ire (excepte sal) make theyr ablativus case singular. co-
monly in i. ¶ All nouns substantives & adiectives of
the thyrde declension whose genitive case plurall en-
deth in um. make theyr accusative plurall in es & in is.
¶ Case hoc varie sumpta potest diversari esse patrum
orationis. de hic p^{ro}nomem est et adverbium. veru^m nomen et
coniunctio. ¶ adverbium et interiectio & sic de multis alijs

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